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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

McClure-Gray Contested Election Case.

Reports of Minority and Majority.

The Case Cannot be Considered at this Session Without Additional Legislation.

New Method of Drawing Committees Proposed.

Rumored Death of Senator Knight.

BOTH REPORTS LOST BY A TIE VOTE.

The Senate Refuses to Attend Mr. Evans's Funeral.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 12, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate, which should have met at eleven o'clock this morning, was not called to order till ten minutes after 12, Republican Senators being in caucus until that time on the McClure-Gray contested election case.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Dill, requiring Mutual Insurance Companies to file statements of premiums and moneys received.

By Mr. Rutan, conferring additional powers on the Burgess and town council of Rochester; also, making Glasgow borough and adjacent farms a separate election district; also, giving the Burgess and council of New Brighton control of the Beaver and Mercer State road.

By Mr. Graham, supplement for Allegheny City Water Bonds, which authorizes the issue of an additional one hundred thousand dollars; also, supplement for the Troy Hill Board, Allegheny City, which authorizes an assessment; also, supplement relative to the conversion of public grounds in Pittsburgh for Public Parks. This bill authorizes the Park Commissioners to use a fund to develope all the common grounds, diverting the same from, &c.; also, providing for the equitable division of property between the Allegheny County Home and the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City; also supplement for the Orphans' Asylum of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, changing the name to the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and fixing the limit of income and authorizing the Board of Managers to fill vacancies.

Mr. White offered a resolution for 2,000 copies of the Agricultural College Report. Adopted.

The McClure-Gray Case.

At half past twelve Mr. Wallace offered a resolution for drawing a committee in the McClure case at three o'clock. This he did because the Committee, which was directed to report at twelve, had not yet reported.

The Speaker referred the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, ruling that the petition was not yet in the jurisdiction of the Senate.

Mr. Wallace appealed, but withdrew his appeal on the assurance that the report would be made immediately.

Report of the Committee.

Mr. White then presented the report of the Republican majority of the McClure-Gray Committee—a voluminous document, concluding with a resolution that the petition, not having been presented to the Senate within ten days after organization, cannot as the law now stands be acted upon by the Senate.

A New Way of Selecting Contested Election Committees.

Accompanying the report was a bill regulating the manner of the selection of committees to try contested election cases. This bill provides for the selection of committees in each house by the cumulative system of voting. Any petition presented at this session shall be acted upon under this act within five days after its passage, if such petition shall be presented within ten days after the swearing of the Senator or member whose seat is contested.

Mr. Wallace presented the Democratic minority report, which was also voluminous, ending with a resolution to draw a committee in the case at three o'clock.

Mr. Purman, Democrat, presented in writing a long explanation of why he supported the minority report. Adjourned till three P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The McClure-Gray contested election case was discussed. Messrs. White and Strang, Republicans, made lengthy arguments for the majority report. Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace, Democrats, spoke against it, and for the minority report.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, Democrat, asked what was to be done if the House should refuse to pass the bill reported by the majority.

Messrs. Fitch and Mumma, Republicans, assured the Senate that the Republicans of the House would pass it, and the Governor sign it to-night, and that it would embrace the present case.

Mr. Billingfelt, Republican, moved to amend the resolution reported by the majority by adding that the petition cannot be entertained this session, unless by additional legislation. This was accepted by Mr. White. Adjourned till eight P. M.

Death of Senator Knight.

Before the assembling of either house this evening, the Republicans held a joint caucus, and the death of Senator Knight, Democrat, of Bucks, was reported among the members, and spectators gathered in the capitol, creating another sensation.

The McClure-Gray Debate

Was resumed. Mr. Mumma, Republican, supported the majority report.

Mr. Petriken, Democrat, asked if Senator Gray should be allowed to vote on this question?

Mr. Mumma replied most assuredly, after the magnificent precedent set by the Democrats last winter, when Dechert voted for himself. He opposed the old system of drawing contesting committees by lottery, and advocated the new bill.

Mr. Davis, Democrat, said this discovery of a defect in the old law came rather late.

Mr. Allen, Republican, spoke for the majority report.

Mr. Purman, Democrat, made a lengthy speech against the majority report.

Mr. Billingfelt, Republican, favored the new law for drawing committees. He wanted McClure to have a fair trial on a new plan, because he doubted the application or the justice of the old law of May 7, 1839. But even if this new bill should fail to pass, he should feel like giving the contestant a trial under the act of 1839.

Mr. White, Republican, closed the argument for the majority report, pronouncing the old lottery system of drawing committees as a gambling operation, in which the Republicans would have fourteen names, the Speaker and Gray being excluded, while the Democrats would have sixteen names.

Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, protested against the introduction of partisan feeling into the discussion.

Mr. Billingfelt's amendment being incorporated, the resolution fell; yeas fifteen Republicans, to fifteen Democrats—Evans, Republican, being dead, and Delamater, Republican, being paired with Knight, Democrat, absent.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, then offered a resolution for drawing a committee in the case at half-past ten. Lost by a tie vote, as above, the Democrats voting aye and the Republicans no.

Mr. Brooke's resolution to adjourn over to-morrow to attend the funeral of Mr. Evans then came up.

Mr. Davis, Democrat, of Berks, said the Democrats could not consent to leave here to-morrow, as it was the last day on which McClure's petition could be considered. In voting against this resolution they meant no disrespect to the deceased.

Mr. Brooke sincerely hoped some arrangement might be reached by which Senators could pay proper respect to the dead Senator's remains.

The resolution was defeated—yeas 14, all Republicans; nays 16, all Democrats, except Davis, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Billingfelt, Republican, offered the following: That so much of section 131 of the act of Assembly regulating contested elections for Governor, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, approved July 2, 1839, be and the same is so altered and amended as to allow ten days for the formation of a committee instead of five.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, at once objected to its consideration.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Speaker Rutan will not issue the writ for the special election in Senator Evans's District till the day after the burial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has concluded to accept the offer of the Bigelow Block, in Chicago, as a site for the new Custom House and Postoffice, at $1,250,000, thus settling the question of location.

At a meeting of citizens of Cincinnati yesterday a committee was appointed to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit that city.

The funeral ceremonies of Archbishop Spalding, in Baltimore yesterday, were very impressive. An immense concourse of people gathered at the cathedral where the services were held.

John Cannon, a railroad engineer, while attending a ball of a German workingmen's association at Carondelet, Mo., Sunday night, got into a quarrel, was seized by three Germans, thrown from the fourth to the third story, dragged thence, in a senseless condition, to a balcony, and hurled from it to the stone pavement below. He was killed instantly. A comrade named Wilson was also attacked, but escaped down the stairway. Frederick Klinckmand and Jacob Schleigel were arrested as the parties who threw Cannon from the balcony.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Austrian Opinion of the Matter.

England Afraid of the Consequences of Her Action.

Minister Schenck's Note to the British Government.

London Journals Advocate a Moderate Course.

LONDON, February 12.—The London press this morning, in discussing the Alabama question, advocates a moderate course on the part of the English Government.

Minister Schenck Maintains the Dignity of His Government—Bismarck Offers His Good Offices.

NEW YORK, February 12.—A special London dispatch says that Minister Schenck has communicated a note to the English Government on the recent language of Gladstone which was deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States. The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in a most friendly spirit deprecating any diplomatic application to words used in the heat of debate. Bismarck has offered to the Governments of Washington and London, his good offices for effecting an agreement in relation to the old claims. The English Government is anxious to avoid any misunderstanding with the authorities at Washington and a compromise is hoped for at an early day.

English Workingmen Opposed to the Course of the Government—A Movement in Parliament to Oust the Ministry.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, February 12.—The conflict of opinion in England on the Alabama claims increases. A meeting of workingmen will soon be held to oppose the course of the British Government, and demand an immediate settlement of the claims, the sum paid to the United States to be subsequently recovered of the builders of the vessels which caused the damage. A party in Parliament is preparing to move the resignation of the present Ministry, on the grounds of its blundering incapacity, and the formation of a Cabinet which shall propose a settlement of the American claims on a new basis.

Bismarck Does Not Offer Mediation.

LONDON, February 12.—The report appearing in the *Telegraph* that Bismarck offered mediation between Great Britain and the United States has been ascertained to be unfounded.

Our Members of the Board of Arbitration in Paris.

PARIS, February 12.—Caleb Cushing, J. Bancroft Davis, Wm. M. Evarts and M. R. Waite have arrived in Paris, and are in close consultation in regard to business before the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

Public Opinion in Germany—Our Case Not Yet Published in London.

LONDON, February 12.—The *Daily News* asserts that public opinion in Germany is strong in its condemnation of the course pursued by the United States Government with the Alabama claims.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, stated that the case of the American Government, submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration, had not yet been printed, and it would therefore be unjust to publish the document here at present.

The Austrian View—England Afraid of the Consequences of Her Course.

VIENNA, February 12.—The *Presse* of this city, in an article upon the claims of America before the arbitrators at Geneva, says England has probably learned that the opinion of the Board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course toward the United States.

Prayers for the Prevention of War.

LONDON, February 12.—Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches at Sheffield for the prevention of war between England and the United States.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Assassination of Earl Mayo.

LONDON, February 12.—In the House of Lords this evening, the Duke of Argyle announced that the Government had received official information of the assassination of the Governor General of India, Earl Mayo, and with several other Lords pronounced eulogies on the deceased. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that on the evening of the 8th inst. the Earl of Mayo was stabbed by a Mahomadan convict, and soon after receiving the wound expired. The Premier proceeded to express the regret the whole country would feel at the sudden death of this distinguished statesman, and was followed by Disraeli, who referred to the great public services of the deceased in terms of the highest praise.

San Juan Boundary Question.

BERLIN, February 12.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, has completed his reply to the British case on the San Juan boundary question, and will immediately submit it to the arbitrator, Emperor William. A copy has been dispatched to Washington.

Mr. Meyer has been appointed Consul for the North German Confederation at Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 12.—Earl Mayo, Governor General of India, it is reported was stabbed and killed by a convict at Port Blain, Adaman Islands. Securities are affected in consequence.

PARIS, February 12.—M. Rouher, formerly Minister of State under Napoleon, has been elected to the Assembly from the island of Corsica. A Republican was elected from the Department of the Eure.

ROME, February 12.—Gen. Sherman has arrived in this city.

ROME, February 12.—The United States fleet, Admiral Alden commanding, has arrived in the Bay of Naples, where it will await the arrival of General Sherman and party, now in this city.

VERSAILLES, February 12.—The Parliamentary Committee upon the subject of a national loan for the payment of the German indemnity, has suspended deliberations, having been apprised that the Government is negotiating with the German authorities for a new basis of settlement, which will shortly be communicated to the Assembly.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 12.—The steamers Nevada, Brittania and St. David have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols 91⅞. American securities flat; 5-20s, '62, 91½; do '65, 91½; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 8d a 11s 10d. Flour 26s 2d. Corn 29s 9d. Pork 59s. Cheese 70s.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Petroleum 45 francs.

Miner Killed Near New Brighton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., February 12, 1872.

William Aulthouse, a miner employed at Glass's coal bank, near this place, was instantly killed about eleven o'clock this forenoon by the falling of a mass of slate, which buried him under it. He leaves a wife and four small children.

The Governor of Florida Impeached.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., February 12.—Governor Reed has been impeached. Mr. Day, of Virginia, a Republican, has been appointed Governor.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 11, 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, health physician: Apoplexy, Cerebral, 1; Softening of the Brain, 1; Bronchitis, acute, 1; Consumption, 1; Convulsions, 1; Croup, 1; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Lungs, 1; Disease of the Stomach, 1; Dropsy, general, 1; Scarlet Fever, 3; Inflammation of the Bladder, 2; Inflammation of the Brain, 2; Inflammation of the Brain and Meningitis, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 3; Inflammation of the Lungs and Pluera, 1; Inflammation of the Peritoneum, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 3; Rheumatism of the Heart, 1; Suffocation, 1; Small-Pox, 6; Whooping Cough, 1; Stillbirths, 3. Of the above there were under one year, 18; from one to two, 2; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 1; from ten to fifteen, 2; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 5; from thirty to forty, 0; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 0; from seventy to eighty, 3. Males, 24; females, 19. White, 43. Total, 43.

Shooting Affair near Allentown.

Intelligence was brought to the Mayor's office yesterday, of the shooting of a man named Wm. Baumling, employed on Knox's fruit farm, back of Allentown. Baumling states that on the previous evening he saw a man coming towards him through the orchard. When the man was a short distance from him he says, he got behind a tree and fired at him twice. Both shots took effect, one striking him in the hip and the other in the thigh. Baumling is severely, though not dangerously hurt. He says he recognized his assailant as Wm. Leonard, an Irishman, who was also employed on the farm. It seems there has been a quarrel of long standing between the two men, and on Saturday morning Baumling accused Leonard of trying to poison him, and threatened to prosecute him. He then left the farm and visited the city. Baumling did not see him again until the time of the shooting. The police are endeavoring to find Leonard and bring him to justice.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK does not hold court this week. He has gone east to enjoy a few days recreation, after sitting constantly for over three months.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL AGAIN.

Another Investigation on Hand.

FRENCH PURCHASE OF ARMS THE SUBJECT.

Tea and Coffee to Go on the Free List.

Louisville Canal to be Made Free.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1872.

The Chicago Relief Measure.

After the morning hour expired in the Senate to-day, Mr. Logan called up the motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of Chicago. Mr. Carpenter opened the debate by announcing himself in favor of the reconsideration of the bill, on account of his fear that injustice would be done to Wisconsin and Michigan if the bill passed in its present shape. He asserted that the people in those States had suffered far more, proportionately, than the people of Chicago, and he regarded the bill to relieve the latter as calculated to do so at the expense of the people of those States, and particularly those who were sufferers by the late Northwestern conflagrations. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, followed Mr. Carpenter in an excited appeal in behalf of his constituents, and in a violent attack upon the bill. He commenced by reading protests of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Boards of Trade, and also remonstrances against the bill from various private citizens in the Northwest. His argument was that the bill discriminated against the Michigan and Wisconsin lumber men, and in favor of the Canadians. The former, he claimed were co-sufferers with Chicago by the fire, and needed aid as much as the latter. In view of the fact that Chicago now supported five theaters, he did not think that city so badly off as was represented. Mr. Logan undertook to reply to both Ferry and Carpenter, while the latter kept up a running fire of questions to the Illinois Senator, these being mainly repetitions of their former speeches. After answering several of these in the most courteous manner, without being able to abate their persistency, Mr. Logan was obliged to sharply refuse to be interrogated further until, at least, he had an opportunity to state his position and answer some of the objections which these Senators had made while they occupied the floor. He then, being allowed to go on without interruption, proceeded to state that the Northwestern lumbermen protested against the bill only because the outcy raised by it would injure them. Even though the prices of lumber should be reduced through the operation of the bill, it would work them no injury, as prices of lumber had been put up for speculative purposes since the fire. He read a letter from John V. Farwell, stating that staple lumber and common boards had been advanced from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and another from James Bowen to the same effect. He concluded by showing that unless the bill was passed, speculators would be allowed to make enormous profits through Chicago's immediate necessity for unlimited quantities of building materials. Mr. Trumbull followed Mr. Logan. He reviewed at length both Carpenter and Ferry's speeches. As to the latter, he said that it simply amounted to this: that the people of Chicago should be taxed two dollars per thousand for the benefit of the lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Ferry then objected that the lumber lands mostly belonged to eastern capitalists. Trumbull replied that that made no difference, and especially to Chicago. Trumbull's further remarks were devoted to demonstrating the necessity for the passage of the bill, both as a measure of relief and justice. Mr. Conkling urged the unconstitutionality of the bill as a reason for reconsidering it. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, confined himself to criticising the manner in which the bill was drawn, asserting that it should specify the articles on which drawback was to be allowed, as otherwise it would establish a dangerous precedent. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, then got the floor again, and said that among other protests which he had forgotten to mention before were some from Blatchford & Co. and other merchants of Chicago. Mr. Trumbull then remarked that undoubtedly there were persons in Chicago who objected to the bill, as it would interfere with their chances to make money out of the fire. Before a vote was taken to reconsider, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, announced that he would offer a substitute to appropriate four million dollars directly for the relief of Chicago. A vote then being taken, the motion to reconsider was adopted by twenty-five yeas to twenty-two nays.

Investigation Into Sales of Arms to the French.

Mr. Sumner's resolution regarding the sale of arms to the French Government has caused great talk throughout the afternoon. It has been known that large quantities of arms were sold abroad to both Germans and French, but so far as yet known all sales to the former were by citizens who purchased of our Government without being known as agents of the German authorities. The charge made concerning the sales to the French is that material of war was sold directly to those known as their agents, and that the government works were actually set at the manufacture of ammunition. The whole subject came out through the trial of Victor Place, Consul General at New York, for alleged fraudulent transactions connected with purchases here. In this trial Remington appeared with his counsel, Thomas Richardson, for whom Secretary Belknap says cartridges were manufactured at Frankford Arsenal, and his bookkeeper, Joseph L. Norton, and principally through their testimony the consul was convicted. Remington claimed to have detected the frauds. On the other hand, the friends of Place report that Remington's course in the matter was prompted by self-preservation. The sales to Thomas Richardson, to which Secretary Belknap's letter refers, were breech loading Springfield muskets, model of 1866; 580 Spencer rifles, 1,600 Joslyn breech-loading muskets, 3,922,280 metallic cartridges. Another large contract with which the French government found special fault as involving more or less fraud, was made by Gambetta, through third parties, with C. K. Garrison, of New York. From General Dyer's statement of sales it appears that Garrison's purchase from the War Department was twenty six-gun Parott batteries, with 18,000 rounds of fixed ammunition. This, by the contract, was to have been delivered in thirty-five days from the 24th of December, 1870. Afterward the French Government refused to pay on the ground that the contract was not performed in time, and that the charges were exorbitant. The French authorities claim that they were charged at the rate of $15,000 for batteries that cost $1,000. Concerning this matter the French Minister here, M. Freillhard, is known to have sent a dispatch to his Government, informing it that General Rufus Ingalls had called at the Legation with Garrison to urge that the contract might not be broken.

Tea and Coffee to be Put on the Free List.

The resolution passed in the House to-day, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill abolishing the duties on tea and coffee, satisfied most of the tariff men, since, after such a reduction of the revenue as placing these articles on the free list will involve, the rest of the tariff list must be left nearly as it is. The vote was 140 to 37. Of the latter thirty-seven, fourteen are Democrats. The following voted no: Messrs. Beck, Beveridge, Bird, Jos. Brooks, Burchard, Freeman Clarke, Coburn, Comingo, Colton, Dawes, Farnsworth, Finkelnberg, Garfield, Hale, Hawley, Hubbard, Hooper, Kerr, Kinsella, Lewis, Merrick, Jesse Moore, Orr, Palmer, Parker, Perry, Poland, Potter, Slater, Smith, Stevens, Stoughton, Stowell, Twitchell, Wakeman, Warren, Willard.

The Abbott Case.

In the Abbott case the Senate Committee have some new lights in the shape of assurances that those who voted for Vance did so on the promise from Senator Pool that his disabilities should be removed before the time for the election.

Louisville Canal to be Made Free.

Holman's bill, to make the Louisville and Portland canal free, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall ascertain the amount necessary to quiet all claims, and that these shall be assumed by the Government, and that thereafter only such rate of tolls shall be charged as will pay the expenses of keeping it in repair. It provides that all jurisdiction from individuals and the State of Kentucky shall be transferred to the government, and all moneys in the hands of the company at the time of transfer be paid into the National Treasury.

The New Buildings in Chicago.

The location of the new buildings in Chicago was decided upon to-day. The square purchased is two blocks south of the former position on Dearborn, the other sides of the square being on Clark, Jackson and Adams streets. The price agreed upon was one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Supreme Court of the United States Affirms the Decision of the State Court Concerning Washington and Jefferson College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 12, 1872.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the State court in all three of the cases concerning Washington and Jefferson College. This finally settles the location of the college at Washington. There is universal enthusiasm among our people over the result.

IN Greensburg, Saturday night, John Herbert, Jr., was shot and probably fatally wounded by John Fidell. The shooting was unprovoked, except by the fumes of bad whisky in the brain of the man who fired the pistol.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE REPORT FOR JANUARY.

Daily Production 17,826 Barrels—Development—New Wells Drilling—Shipments, &c., &c.

THE PRODUCTION.

From the monthly report of the Titusville *Herald*, printed yesterday, we make the following extracts:

The production during the month of January was considerably larger than that of December, which is owing principally to the new fields in the Parker's Landing district, where the greatest increase has taken place. Besides Parker's Landing, the Tidioute and West Hickory districts have increased their production. While there has been an increase in the above localities, there has been a decline in most of the older districts in the vicinity of Oil Creek, principally Church Run, Pithole and Cash Up, which latter is reported under Dawson Run. Church Run shows a falling off of about 224 barrels, and Dawson Run and Pithole together nearly 100 barrels per day. Some of the older Allegheny river districts have fallen off slightly, but the total decline in the region is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the new, and also in some of the old districts. In November most of the tracts at Tidioute showed a falling off from the previous month. The same tracts in January increased their production, and will probably show a larger gain in February. The following table shows the production for January:

	Barrels.
Total shipments of crude for January 1871, of bbls of 45 gallons each	461,945
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	21,411
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gals each	483,376
Stock on hand January 1st...693,048	
Stock on hand February 1st...692,783	
Add increase on February 1st	69,234
Total production during January	552,670
Average per day in January, 1872, for 31 days	17,826
Average per day in January 1871	15,477
Daily increase January, 1872, over January, 1871	2,450

At the close of the month there were 420 wells drilling, against 469 on the last day of December.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

The point at which the greatest development is in progress is at Petersburg, which, in our table of production, is included under the head of "Parker's Landing and vicinity." Fully one-third of the whole number of wells in progress of drilling in the oil region during the month under review are located at that point. The first well struck in that locality was in August last; it was on the Grass Flats, and proved a good well. Since that time up to the close of the year not much was done in the way of development, but about the first of January active operations commenced, and now the number of wells is being daily increased, while those completed have, with a few exceptions, proved large wells.

Toward the close of the month the attention of operators was directed to Colorado, in Warren county, on the line of the survey of the Warren and Venango Railroad. On the last day of January several large wells were struck in that vicinity, and the development this month will undoubtedly prove large and fruitful.

The decrease in the number of wells drilling on February 1st is owing to the fact that a large number, which were commenced in the old districts before the extreme cold weather set in, have been completed, and comparatively few have been started, except in the Petersburg district, where the process of drilling being slow, operators were anxious to get their wells down before spring opened, in order to test the territory.

STOCKS.

There was a large increase in stocks during the last month at nearly all points in the regions. The total stock on February 1st was 692,283 barrels, or an increase over the previous month of 69,234 barrels. This increase was caused by the extreme dullness in the market and the light transactions, but little oil having changed hands on account of the low prices.

As in previous reports, the stock in some instances has been estimated, but these estimates have been based partly on mathematical calculations and partly on other authority, and we consider it correct enough for all practical purposes.

SHIPMENTS.

Following is a recapitulation of the shipments, in barrels of 45 gallons each:

	Bbls.
To New York	121,425
To Cleveland	116,360
To Boston	22,222
To Philadelphia	85,573
To Pittsburgh	72,641
To other points	43,744
Total bbls	461,965

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1872.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for a reform in the manner of appointments to and removals from office, against the removal of the duty on railroad iron, and for the abolition of moieties.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the Government of Spain the protest of the United States against the action of the authorities of Cuba towards Chinese laborers in that Island.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago relief bill was passed was carried, 25 to 22.

Mr. SUMNER offered a long preamble, setting forth the alleged manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in the workshops of the United States Government for the French, to be used against Germany in 1870, and a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the Government of the United States during the war between France and Germany, to ascertain the persons to whom they were made, the circumstances under which they were made, the real parties in interest, and the sums respectively paid and received by them. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct the examination in public. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced were the following: For the improvement of the Monongahela river; for an amendment to the national banking law; for relieving the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from the tax levied at the Louisville canal; a resolution that the Forty-second Congress should not close its second session until it shall have matured and enacted a law to enforce reform of the civil service; a bill to prevent bribery and corruption of United States officers.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution calling for information as to the necessity for new government buildings and marine hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. Adopted.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing all import duties on tea and coffee.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, suggested the addition of iron and steel to tea and coffee, but the SPEAKER decided the motion to suspend the rules was not amendable. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was adopted, yeas 140, nays 37.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution calling on the President for such information as he may have of any intention or design on the part of the British Government to withdraw from or impede in its execution any provision of the Treaty of Washington, especially the hearing before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarked that he was satisfied that the President had no information of that character from the British Government.

Mr. BUTLER—If not, let us ascertain that fact.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected, 62 to 60, and the House refused to order the yeas and nays, only nine members voting for it.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury department.

Mr. SHANKS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution requesting the President to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with other civilized nations, with a view to an international rule that captives in war shall not be retained as personal prisoners, but shall be returned under flag of truce and under parole until properly exchanged. Pending a vote, the House adjourned.

Evangelical Alliance.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, President, in the chair, Thos. K. Cree, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. M. Squier. Mr. Brunot stated the object of the meeting to be filling vacancies in the Board, arranging for the annual meeting, and the finances of the Alliance. The subject of finances was first taken up. A statement was made, in the absence of the Treasurer, by the Secretary, as to the finances, and on motion of the Rev. Mr. Stuckenburg, Messrs. W. E. Schmertz and C. Yeager were appointed a committee to make such arrangements as were deemed proper in regard to this subject. The following vacancies were reported: Rev. Dr. Prestly, dead; Rev. Dr. Young and Rev. H. P. Garnett, moved away. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Scovel, the Rev. Thomas Hanna, Rev. A. J. Rowland and the Rev. Mr. Hunter were elected to fill these vacancies. The Secretary, Mr. Cree, stated that owing to his leaving the city, he should have to resign the position of Recording Secretary. On motion, his resignation was accepted, and the Rev. Jos. King was appointed to prepare a suitable minute to be entered on the record. On motion, the Rev. Dr. Scovel was elected to fill the vacancy. After a full discussion of the arrangements for the annual meeting, the President, Mr. Brunot, and the Rev. Dr. Scovel were appointed to make arrangements for the meeting, such arrangements to be reported to a subsequent meeting of the Board for approval. On motion adjourned.

THE GREAT OIL SUIT.

Owston & Sowers vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad—Additional Testimony for the Defense—The Allotment of Cars for December, 1869, Etc., Etc.

Judge Stowe, of the Common Pleas, yesterday resumed the trial of the case of Owston & Sowers vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The following additional testimony was elicited for the defense:

TESTIMONY OF MR. KING, CONCLUDED.

Thomas M. King, in chief, resumed—About the 21st of December there were over sixty or seventy cars standing in Pittsburgh unloaded; quite a number belonged to Owston & Sowers and other parties; some on Holmes' siding, some at Anchor, others at Sharpsburg, etc.; the reasons given us for not unloading were that the oil was of improper gravity, or that they did not know who it was from; we could not get these cars unloaded in the ordinary time; three cars arriving on the 19th of December, to Owston & Sowers, were not unloaded until the 27th; one arriving on the 21st was detained until the 24th, and three till the 30th; cars for Owston & Sowers arriving on the 23d, two detained till 28th, two till 24th, and one till 31st; cars arriving on the 23d; six detained till 27th, and two until 28th. Cars delivered by us, on account of Owston & Sowers, to West Penn road, about seventeen in number, were not received back until the 27th. Five cars arriving on the morning of the 26th were not unloaded until the 31st. There were between thirty-five and forty cars, belonging to Owston & Sowers, that were thus detained. This detention prevented us from moving the oil as rapidly as we could have done had the cars been unloaded promptly. The crude oil cars would leave Pittsburgh at 7 P. M., arrive at Venango about 9 A. M.; leave Venango between 5 and 6 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 7½ A. M. During cold weather the trains would frequently be behind time; had some very cold weather between the 16th and 20th of December, 1869; during the month, on several occasions, oil cars were run upon express schedule and in special trains. December 30 I ran two oil trains through to Venango as fast as I could; the cars got there sometime after night; there were forty cars in the two trains. Mr. Owston called almost daily at the office in December, 1869; his object was to urge us to give as many cars as we could and to give directions as to the consignment of them. Recollect the interview between Mr. Owston and Mr. Lawrence, when I was present; I recollect of but one—there may have been more. I was sitting at my desk; Col. Lawrence opened the door and called me into his room; I stopped inside the door and stood with my back to the partition; Col. Lawrence asked me how we were getting along unloading cars; I replied "very poorly;" that we were having a great deal of trouble. The Colonel asked me if I could get Charley Owston twenty cars a day. I said no, the way things are going there is not much prospect of getting any specified number, the Colonel replied that Charley was very anxious to ship oil, and that we would have to try and give him twenty cars, or as near that as we could. He turned around and remarked to Owston, "Charley, we'll try and give you twenty cars—we'll do the best we can for you." I turned around and went out of the room. As Mr. Owston came out of the room he stopped at my desk and remarked: "Tom, I want you to do all you can for me." I replied that I would: that he knew the difficulties we had in getting our cars unloaded. I think this was all that occurred. Saw Mr. Owston frequently during the latter part of December; it was my usual custom in the morning, after half-past ten o'clock, to take the number cars that arrived, and go down on Duquesne way and see the oil men to get consignments for the oil, and also to notify them when there was any difficulty existing. Remember two or three lots of oil brought to the city for Owston & Sowers, and afterwards hauled back to the Cosmos Oil Works, and run into boats. Remember one lot of five cars that came to the Liberty, and eight that they ordered to the Eclipse; I agreed, for the purpose of getting the cars unloaded, to haul this lot back to the Cosmos free, and did so. The eight cars were at the National siding, near the Eclipse works, and five at the Liberty. This was on December 30th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—The actual pressure for cars commenced after the 12th of December; there were sixty, seventy or eighty cars at Venango, after the break in the pipes; I do not know who got the most of these; the agent made distribution. There was a constant accumulation of cars at Pittsburgh after the 10th of December; it was general to the whole trade. Lockhart & Frew were large shippers; the oil shipped by themselves for themselves was not much detained; oil shipped by other shippers to the Brilliant Works (Lockhart & Frews's) was delayed in unloading, and continued throughout December. The Kountz cars were Nos. 241, 222, 326, 208, 303. The three cars arriving on the 19th were Nos. 61, 60 and 2. The four arriving on December 21st were Nos. 10, 44, 220, 702, 318. The five cars arriving on the 23d were Nos. 38, 15, 10, 13 and 31. The three other cars were 66, 20 and 215. The cars consigned to the West Penn Road were: Nos. 10, 45, 318, 229, 286, 407, 214, 197, 306, 290, 244, 288, 14, 50, 9, 68 and 8. I think this oil was shipped to Fairview Refinery. The gaugers were generally always on hand when the oil was placed on the siding. I have no recollection of promising Mr. Owston twenty cars a day, at the interview testified to.

Direct to Mr. Hampton—The oil shipped to Lockhart & Frew, not being gauged, was unloaded with greater facility. Know A. S. Goldrick. Have no recollection of any conversation with him about giving Owston & Sowers cars.

THE ALLOTMENT OF THE CARS.

R. D. McCreery, sworn—In December, 1869, was agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Venango City; distributed the cars up until about the 20th; there were fifteen shippers over the road; Lockhart & Frew, Fisher Bros., Owston & Sowers, Geo. S. Thomas, Munhall & Co., J. Mawhinney, Roess Bros., George B. Forman, J. Bushnell, S. Lewis, John Watt, B. B. Campbell, and Young & Co.; there are six loading places: Lockhart & Frew's, 10 cars at a time; Bartel, 1 car; Fisher Bros., 12 cars; Owston & Sowers and George S. Thomas had a place together, and could load six cars; Munhall and Mawhinney loaded together, with a capacity of 9 to 12 cars, and Roess Bros. 12 cars. The tankage was Lockhart & Frew, two tanks, 2,500 barrels each; Fisher Bros., two large tanks of several thousand barrels; Bartel, small tank of about 80 bbls; Owston & Sowers, 3,000 to 4,000 bbls; Munhall, 700 to 800 bbls; Roess Bros., 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. Loading commenced about ten o'clock in the day, and the trains were made up to leave between five and six in the evening. The cars were generally placed about ten o'clock, by a shifting engine kept for that purpose. It took about an hour to get the cars off the sidings and the trains made up. The trains were frequently detained that month, waiting for parties to get through loading. After loading a card was put on each car, giving name of shipper and consignee; these names were furnished me by the shippers; there were delays at times in getting these names. In December, 1869, E. W. Coon, J. D. Fulton, A. B. Weaver and John Spear were clerks under me. Patrick Morrissey was Yard Master.

Q.—State upon what basis you made the allotment of cars, at Venango City, in December, 1869, to parties shipping oil over the road.

Mr. Acheson—I object to the question, as incompetent and irrelevant.

Court—Objection overruled.

Witness continued—When I had plenty of cars I gave everybody all they wanted; when cars were scarce I apportioned them among the shippers according to their capacity to load within the time required, and the number asked for. The parties came to my office to know the number of cars they could get for each day. December 1st I received 47 cars—Fisher Bros. got 9, Lockhart & Frew 7—31 left on hand. No application from Owston and Sowers—high river at that time, and landings were partially under water. December 2d received 48, giving me 79 in all. Of these I gave Bartel 2; McCutcheon, 2; Mawhinney, 4; Lockhart & Frew, 15; Owston & Sowers, 11; Munhall, 2; Fishers, 5—leaving 38 on hand. December 3, received 32, making 70 on hand. Of these, Owston & Sowers had 2. No one else loaded that day. December 4th, 6 cars received, making 74 on hand. Bartel got 1; Roess Bros., 3—leaving 70 on hand. December 5th, received 27. December 6th, received none. Roess Bros. loaded 2, leaving 95 on hand. On the 7th, none received and none loaded. On 8th, received 7; [from 2d till 8th the pipes were out of use], making 102 on hand. Bartel received 2; Fisher Bros. 12. December 19th, received 18, making 106 on hand. Parker, Thompson & Co. got 6; Lockhart & Frew, 6; Fisher Bros., 23; (sent south, empty, 19 cars, between 2d and 9th.) That left 53 on hand on the evening of the 9th. On the 10th, received 51 cars; Fisher Bros. got 19; Bartel, 1; Lockhart & Frew, 30—leaving 54 on hand. Think Lockhart & Frew's pipe was repaired on the 9th or 10th. On 11th Fisher Bros. got 10; Lockhart & Frew, 30; Owston & Sowers, 11; Munhall, 12; S. Lewis, 10; Bartel, 1—74 in all; leaving 23 on hand. On 12th received 5, loaded none, being Sunday, leaving 28 on hand. On 13th, received 14 cars; Fisher's got 19; Lockhart & Frew, 14; Mawhinney, 5; Roess Bros., 2—total 40; leaving 2 on hand. Got 14th, received 17 cars; Mawhinney got 1; Lockhart & Frew, 8; Bartel, 1; Owston & Sowers, 5; Bushwell, 3—18 in all, leaving 1 on hand. Dec. 15th, received 36—Mawhinney got 2; Lockhart & Frew, 8; Fishers, 18; Owston & Sowers, 1; "White Line," 4; Kountz 3—36 in all, leaving one on hand. On this day I allowed Owston & Sowers 13 cars, but they loaded but one. Dec. 16th, received 18 cars—Fisher Bros. got 10; Lockhart & Frew, 7. This allotment was made according to the demand. Dec. 17th, received 36 cars—came in very late, and during the night Lockhart & Frew loaded 30—leaving 8 on hand. Dec. 18th, received 19 cars: Owston & Sowers got 5; Fishers, 10; Lockhart & Frew, 5; Mawhinney, 4; on 19th received 26 cars; loaded none Sunday, leaving 29 on hand. On the 20th received none. Gave Lockhart & Frew, 11; Munhall, 1; Fisher & Bro, 8; Mawlhinney, 3; Owston & Sowers, 4; Bartel, 1—28 in all. December 21—Received 36; Bartel got 1; Fishers, 6; Owston & Sowers, 6; Munhall, 6; Parker, Thompson & Co., 4; Lockhart & Frew, 13—36 in all; 1 on hand. December 22—Received 24 cars; Owston & Sowers got 8; Lockhart & Frew, 4; Fishers, 2; 11 on hand; the 11 came in too late to load. December 23—Received 2; Owston & Sowers got 20; Lockhart & Frew, 6; leaving 6 on hand, which came in too late to load.

December 24th, received 12: Lockhart & Frew got 11; Owston & Sowers, 4; Bartel, 1, leaving 2 on hand, crippled. December 25th, received 21: Bushnell got 6; Owston & Sowers, 5; Lockhart & Frew, 10, leaving 2 on hand, crippled. December 26th, received 6, loaded none—Sunday. December 27th, received 16: Lockhart & Frew got 12; Thomas, 6; Bartel, 1; Campbell, 3; 2 left on hand, crippled. December 28th, received 32, Lockart & Frew got 12; Forman, 3; Thomas, 4; Bartel, 1; Campbell, 6; Fishers, 5—31 in all, 3 over, not in condition to go. December 29th, 55 cars received: Lockhart & Frew got 12; Fishers, 6; Forman, 3; Thomas, 3; Young, 15. This last allotment was "White Line" cars and I had nothing to do with it. They were loaded on pretense of going east, but were shipped to Pittsburgh. There were 19 on hand, but came in too late for loading. December 30th received 33 cars, making 52 in all. Of these, Lockhart & Frew had 10, Owston & Sowers 13, Fishers 13, Campbell 5, Thomas 4, Bushnell 3, Bartel 2—leaving 2 on hand, crippled. December 31st, received 29. Of these, Lockhart & Frew got 6, Parker, Thompson & Co. 2, Owston & Sowers 8, Munhall 7, Fishers 6—leaving 2 on hand, crippled.

THE TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The office of the company was on the Venango side; Owston & Sowers' office was in Oil City; the allotment, from day to day, was varied according to circumstances. We had to have the cars loaded in a certain time, and it was necessary to place the cars where they could be loaded within that time. On or about the 22d of December received a dispatch from Col. Lawrence as to giving Owston & Sowers cars. [Paper shown.] This is the message; it was received on the 22d; prior to this time I had received no message requiring me to give to Owston & Sowers any specified number of cars for any given time. [Dispatch read, the original having already been given in evidence.] I made known the contents of this dispatch to Mr. Bates, but did not show it to him; told him about it on the evening of the 22d; prior to this did not make known to Mr. Bates the contents of any dispatch in reference to Owston & Sowers getting cars, nor did I, prior to that, receive from the Pittsburgh office any dispatch requiring me to give Owston & Sowers twenty cars a day to the end of the month. Did not recieve from Colonel Lawrence at any time, in December, a dispatch in these words: "Give Owston & Sowers twenty cars a day to the end of the month." [Paper shown.] This came to me from Owston & Sowers' office; my name is on it, in my writing. It was handed to me January 8, 1870. [Paper offered in evidence. It was Owston & Sowers' bill for "drawbacks" for cars furnished them in December, and was offered to contradict their testimony as to the number of cars furnished.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson.—Have no recollection of receiving but one dispatch in reference to this particular matter from Col. Lawrence, as to giving Owston & Sowers cars. Made search for them on two occasions. Got dispatches every day after the allottment of cars was changed to Pittsburgh. I only found two dispatches in reference to Owston & Sowers in regard to receiving twenty cars daily. The search was made by the telegraph operator at Venango, Mr. Armor. [Paper shown.] I received this dispatch, dated 23d. Know Mr. Thomas McLaughlin; did not tell him until about the 20th of December that I had orders to give Owston & Sowers twenty cars a day to the end of the year. Told him in relation to the dispatch of 22d December shortly after it was received. Said, in my deposition, that I did not recollect receiving any dispatches. I was called, on short notice to testify, and had to do so from memory. Said then that we sometimes kept our dispatches, and sometimes did not. We kept the most important ones. I sent the dispatches that were found to Pittsburgh; cannot recollect the number. Previous to the 26th, do not remember receiving telegraphic orders as to distribution of cars. Think I told Bates on the 22d that I could not give him cars unless I got orders from Pittsburgh. I made up the statement I gave here to-day, as to the distribution of cars, from the records in my office at Venango. The books are here. On the 15th I allotted Owston & Sowers thirteen cars, but they did not load them. I do not think three of them were obtained by Miller for Kountz. Do not know that nine of them were allotted to Mr. Vandegrift. The record corresponds with the bills of lading in all these allotments. I am testifying mainly from what appears on the record. Think Fishers loaded the Watt cars. The whole number of cars charged to Owston & Sowers, in Venango, in December, is 101. Do not think I refused Munhall & Co. cars, because I had a contract with Owston & Sowers. [letter shown.] This is in my handwriting; it was written by dictation of Mr. Lawrence.

Direct, to Mr. Hampton—Mr. Bates shipped four cars to Owston & Sowers on account of Lockhart & Frew on December 13th; same day two more cars, and on the 14th one car; on the 18th five cars to Anchor on account of Owston & Sowers.

To Mr. Acheson—These five cars were charged to Owston & Sowers, in the statement, and is erroneous. I overlooked this. Do not think there are any other errors in the statement.

To Mr. Hampton—Manifests were made out and sent down to Pittsburgh.

To Mr. Acheson—In the latter part of December it was a general rule for shippers to furnish names of consignees.

BOAT OIL FOR OWSTON & SOWERS.

J. H. Nobbs, sworn—Was engaged measuring oil in 1869, was City Gauger, gauged oil for Owston & Sowers, in boat, in December, 1869, as follows: December 6th, 704 bbls, boat marked "T. R. A. No. 1," at Brilliant Refinery; December 8th, boat "D. No. 9," at Sterling refinery, 1,442 bbls.; December 8th, boat "D. No. 8," at same place, 1,392 bbls.; December 9th, boat "F. 41," at Standard Works, 681 bbls.; December 10th, boat "J. R. & Co., No. 2," at Standard, 1,338 bbls.; December 11th, boat "J. G., No. 2," at same place, 1,139 bbls; December 11th, "Viper, S. O. O. S.," at Brilliant 497 bbls.; December 17, boat J. R. & Co. No. 1, at Union Refinery, 1,110 bbls.; December 29, J. R. & Co. No. 2, at Eclipse Refinery, 1,365 bbls.; December 31, boat D. No. 8, at same place, 1,273 bbls. Total, 10,940 bbls. and 5 gallons, of 40 gallons each. These boats were lying in the river when the oil was gauged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—I do not know where the oil came from.

To Mr. Hampton—The guaging was charged to Owston & Sowers.

THE CARS AT VENANGO CITY.

Patrick Morrissey, sworn—Was employed as conductor of the yard, at Venango, in 1869; attended to placing oil cars where they were required; a shifting engine was kept for that purpose; the empty cars arrived usually from 8:45 P. M. to 9 P. M. It took from 15 to 30 minutes, after their arrival, until they were placed for loading; it required, after loading, from half an hour to an hour to get the train made up; the trains left between 5 and 5:30 P. M.; remember flood in the river, and an accumulation of cars at the siding. From the 1st to the 12th of December this accumulation continued. There was from 30 to 80 cars, from time to time, on the siding. Mr. McCreery ordered me to give out the cars to the shippers, and I placed them accordingly. I recollect of cars allotted to Owston & Sowers that they were not loaded; think this happened on two occasions. Owen McGuigan told me on one occasion that he could not load the cars; think there were three or four cars at that time not loaded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—It was in the latter part of December that I had the conversation with Mr. McGuigan. Do not remember his giving a reason for not loading; he was standing on Mr. Owston's platform.

To Mr. Hampton—Remember thirty cars being loaded at night by Mr. Bates; the cars did not arrive until after night; do not remember seeing either Mr. Sowers or his agent that night; they made no application for cars that night so far as I know; Mr. Bates commenced loading about 10 o'clock at night; I was at work until four o'clock next morning; do not know when the train left.

Court adjourned until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The McMasters M. E. Church at Turtle Creek.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday last, 12th inst., at Turtle Creek, named "The McMasters Methodist Episcopal Church." The building is a beautiful, substantial frame structure, thirty-six feet in front, extending back sixty-six feet, with spire eighty-two feet high. The audience room is 36 feet by 54 feet—two class rooms, one on each side of the vestibule, opening into it. The ladies of the village have displayed their taste, and exhibited their good will in the manner in which they have covered the floor with carpets and furnished the pulpit. The dedicatory services were in charge of Drs. I. C. Pershing and J. Horner, who were assisted by the Revs. A. B. Leonard and J. W. McIntyre, the whole being under the care and direction of the Pastor, Rev. W. D. Sloan, to whose energy and devotion the success of the enterprise is chiefly due. Overflowing congregations were in attendance at the three services.

Dr. Pershing preached at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Dr. J. Horner filling the appointment at 3 P. M. The choir of Smithfield M. E. Church, led by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and his wife, with Miss Wilcox as organist, led the singing and fully sustained their reputation as leaders of worship. Their most excellent performance, and their good taste displayed in their selection of voluntaries and additional pieces, did them infinite credit, and contributed largely to the success of the appeals for contributions, through the cheerful and hopeful spirit thereby infused into the congregation. Dr. Pershing, in his inimitable manner, appealed to the congregation for contributions for the liquidation of the debt, which was stated at $2,500, and his appeals were so liberally responded to as to foot up an aggregate of $3,135. The society is not numerous, but the liberality of the friends of other denominations made up what was lacking on their part. Captain McMasters and his lady, with others of the same name, did themselves honor by their munificent gifts. After donating the ground, Captain McMasters subscribed, in addition to former subscriptions, over $500 of the sum contributed on Sunday. In the evening six persons united with the church, and services were announced for the present week.

YESTERDAY morning Mayor Blackmore sent George Johnston sixty days to the Workhouse on charges of drunkenness and vagrancy.

REMEMBER the novel and interesting exhibition, lecture, &c., by Prof. Aimes and pupils of Pittsburgh Schools in reference to the marvelous powers of memory, on Tuesday night, February 5th, at Rev. Mr. Hamilton's Church, Sixth avenue, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. Aimes and his sciences are indorsed by many of the most inteligent men in the land. There ought to be a full house as it is for a charitable object, the mutes. See his advertisement.

THE lecture of the Rev. A. J. Rowland, at the rooms of the Christian Association, this (Tuesday) evening, is one that will, no doubt, prove interesting and instructive to all. Besides the fact that Mr. Rowland is well qualified to talk on the subject he has chosen, all readers of standard works will feel an interest in having the claims of these two authors on public favor candidly discussed. Admission free.

Piles! Piles!

Permanently cured by *absorption*, without *pain, danger, caustics or instruments*; also *itching piles, fissures, prolapses, strictures* and *ulceration* of the *rectum* or lower bowels, by W. A. McCandliss, M. D., of 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia, and now at Union Depot Hotel. Will remain till Friday evening, February 16th. Best of reference given by persons cured.

A SOUND mind in a sound body and a good supply of Pier Damais & Co.'s bottled ale in his cellar ought to make any man happy. TThs.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first-class Salesman in a Wholesale Notion Store. One who can command a Trade and is acquainted with the business. Inquire at 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOY—A STOUT BOY, German preferred—107 Wood street, up stairs.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT—A young man with a small family, owning a good business, is desirous of purchasing a House and Lot in the suburbs, say one-half hour's ride from City Hall; would be willing to pay high as $5,000 on easy terms. Address at once, with description of property and terms, Real Estate, this office.

WANTED—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, within a short distance of Postoffice. Apply to HARRY ALDEN, 124 Wood street.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—AN ENERGETIC Business Man can hear of lucrative employment on application to VIRTUE & YORSTON, 74 Grant street.

WANTED—GARDENER—AN EXPERIENCED Gardener to take charge of a small Market Garden of vegetables and small fruits. Address Box 81, Indiana, Indiana county, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—TWENTY-SIX Lots in the Tenth Ward; 5 Houses on the premises, one of 12 Rooms. $7,500 insurance on the Buildings. Will take $600 per Lot. Terms easy. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue. tf

WANNED—BOILER—A SECOND-HAND fifteen horse-power Boiler—good. Address WILLIAMS, New Castle, Pa., Lock Box 41.

WANTED—CHARCOAL BURNER—Apply to ROGERS & BURCHFIELD, 108 Water street, or at Works, Leechburg, Pa.

WANTED—BOSS MOULDER—AN EXPERIENCED MOULDER, used to Heavy Machinery Castings, strictly temperate and well recommended, can have a permanent situation by applying to MURRAY, MOORE & CO., Portsmouth, Ohio.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A MAN with $8,000 and good business qualifications may learn of an opportunity of securing a valuable interest in a first-class established business in this city, by addressing "BOX N," Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

FOR RENT.

103. FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES of nine rooms each, on Denison avenue, East Liberty. Also, New Frame House of eleven rooms, at Hawkins' Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 103 Smithfield street.

143. FOR RENT—A LARGE TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with Stable and other out-buildings, No. 59 Robinson street, Allegheny. The house contains 10 rooms, and has gas, water, and all the modern conveniences. Inquire of A. BAILLIE, Alderman, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny, or GEO. T. OLIVER, Attorney, No. 143 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. TuThS

FOR RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS McCallum's Building, 51 Fifth Ave., from front entrance. Inquire of H. McCALLUM. TThs-tf

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A desirable Country Residence on the Perrysville Plankroad, one mile from Allegheny city. House in good order: 12 Rooms, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Two to three Acres of Orchard and Garden, and six Acres of Meadow. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, on the premises. TThstf

31. FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS Steamboat Office. Inquire at 31 Water street.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted and finished in good style, with Ante-Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STORE-ROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co.

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Warehouse, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street.

23. FOR RENT—THE FOLLOWING large Rooms, at 23 Fifth avenue, either singly or together, viz:
Three Rooms, First Floor, over Oliver McClintock & Co's Carpet Warerooms: No. 1, a large and well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 70 by 16 feet. No. 2, a small Room, well lighted, back of No. 1, 18 by 16 feet. No. 3, an immense and splendidly lighted Room, back of No. 2, 115 by 46 feet.
The Three Rooms, Second Floor—No. 1 a large well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 31 by 22 feet. No. 2, small Room, back of No. 1, 20 by 17 feet. No. 3, small Room, back of No. 2, 18 by 17 feet.
The three Rooms on second floor may be thrown into one Room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to OLIVER McCLINTOCK, W. L. McCLINTOCK and JAS. S. McCORD, Executors of Washington McClintock, deceased, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

325. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 325 Liberty street. Inquire on the premises.

157. FOR RENT—DUQUESNE WAY LOT—Vacant Lot, 72' by 270 feet on Duquesne Way, below St. Clair street, now occupied as a metal yard. Inquire of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville, Pa., or 157 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, at No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for these purposes. Inquire of R. B. CARNAHAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad, or can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works.

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, up stairs. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room in Basement fronting Fifth avenue, one Room in Second Story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets Birmingham.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS and Stable and Four Acres of Ground, Lot planted with fruit of all kinds, at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Also, 2 new Brick Houses, of 9 rooms, on Denison avenue, East Liberty.
Also, a House of 18 rooms, and 6 Lots on Rebecca street, Allegheny city.
Also, on the same street, 1 acre of Ground, suitable for manufacturing site.
Also, a new Brick House of 6 rooms and good lot 23½x112, on same street.
Also, a Brick House of 8 rooms on Third avenue, Pittsburgh.
A Frame House of 11 rooms and 1 acre of Ground near Hawkins' Station, or can get 20 acres with the above house if desired.
12 Building Lots on Ridge street, Allegheny city.
All of the above can be bought cheap. Inquire of J. GRAZIER, No. 103 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW BRICK Dwelling, containing 8 Rooms, situate on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward. This is one of the most complete Houses in the city, the location very desirable, being near horse cars. The House is finished in the most improved modern style. Hot and Cold Water, Gas, &c. Any one desiring a handsome Residence, should call and examine it. Possession given any time. We also have a large number of very desirable Dwelling Houses, Building Lots, and several very desirable Manufacturing Sites for sale. THOS. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE—HULTON STATION—A very handsome new Frame Dwelling House, situate a short distance from the Station of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, containing 10 Acres of Beautiful Ground. This property adjoins the property of Caleb Lee, Esq. Possession given at once. THOS. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Dwelling and Grounds of the late James W. Kennedy, 13 Parke street, Allegheny. The dwelling is a perfect house, containing 15 rooms and all the modern improvements, including gas, water, heater, &c. The grounds are tastefully graded, drained and terraced, and furnish a full supply of fruit for family use. For full particulars apply to Mrs. KENNEDY, on the premises, to A. D. SMITH, 122 Second street, or to S. B. McELROY, 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE of 18 Acres, between West Pennsylvania Railroad and Allegheny river. Good location for any large works. See No. 443 in Real Estate Register, Pittsburgh, Pa. Published weekly at $1 00 per year. Sample copy free.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT in full and cheap. Call on or address E. V. THOMAS, Photographer, Sharon, Pa.

FOR SALE—STOCK—15 SHARES of Stock Central Loan and Building Association. For further information apply to this office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, Tools and Machinery of the Hyams Meter Co., 240 Penn street, at private sale daily. A good chance for Tinners.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, new or second-hand. J. MES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 15 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

BANNER BAKING POWDER. The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings. PREPARED BY JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to capitalists as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond a doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DENTISTS—A FINE SUIT OF Rooms, now used as a Dental Office, located in the central and business portion of one of the best suburban towns in Allegheny county is for rent from 1st of April. This Dental Office is the oldest in the place and well established. There is a population of over 5,000 surrounding. Present occupant will dispose of furniture, good will, &c., at very reasonable terms, if desired. Only one other Dental Office within eight miles. Address for further information WM. SEYBOLD & SON, Box 135 McKeesport, Pa. STU-tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, Wife, Child and Nurse, at Shady Side or East Liberty. A private family preferred. Address Box C. B., Commercial office.

BOARDING—TWO LARGE SECOND story front Rooms, furnished, with Boarding, can be had at 245 Rebecca street, Allegheny city. Best of references given and required.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find Boarding and Lodging, at No. 161 North avenue, Allegheny. Also, accommodations for Day Boarders.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer.—The Regular Quarterly Dividend at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on the Guaranteed Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after March 1st proximo. Stockholders registered on New York Book will be paid at Office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen March 2d.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, O., February 12, 1872.

NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, February 5, 1872.
In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, Secretaries.

☞ FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE—The first installment of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE on new stock, will be due and payable on MONDAY, February 12th.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
Allegheny, Pa., February 8, 1872.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.
The Coupons and registered interest due February 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.), and the Eight Per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.), of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, upon presentation and demand on and after that date. Free of Tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer, St. J. & D. C. R.R. Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF YOUGHIOGHENY COAL HOLLOW COAL COMPANY will be held at No. 224 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY, February 14th, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM MOORE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND M'KEESPORT CAR COMPANY.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company will be held at the office of Craig Brothers, 129 Second avenue, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 1 30 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for officers for the ensuing year will take place.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

☞ ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the General Office, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
W. PHILLIPS, President.
W. A. TOMLINSON, Secretary. TThs.

☞ WESTERN SAVINGS BANK—An Election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, 13th February, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
JAMES M. BELL, Cashier.
January 26, 1872.

A
Vast amount of time and money is expended by parties who have not found out where T. TOBIAS'S GREAT CLOTHING STORE IS, and that all should remember. Let every
MAN
Cut this advertisement out, bring it to No. 13 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET, where it will be redeemed, paying $5 for it on a purchase of a full Suit, $2 50 on a Youths' Suit, and $1 on a pair of Pants. The young or Business Man, who
EATS
Late suppers, can save in a few months money sufficient to purchase the FINE BUSINESS SUIT which Tobias is making a specialty, and gaining an envious reputation. His Stock of Youths' and Men's Clothing is Stylish and Splendid, Durable and Economical. Call and see them. These chilly evenings, sitting by
A HOT STOVE,
How pleasant the thought to know you are going to save $5 00 by presenting this Advertisement to T. TOBIAS, at his GREAT CLOTHING STORE, BIG No. 13 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF EUWER & LONG, by mutual consent, is dissolved to date from February 1st, 1872. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle with EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG, at 61 Ohio street; after March 1st, at No. 150 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.
MATHEW G. EUWER, SAMUEL LONG.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG, as dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., at No. 61 Ohio street, until March 1st, 1872, at which time they will remove to their new and commodious Storerooms, No. 150 Federal street.
MATHEW G. EUWER, DANIEL CHESNUT, SAMUEL LONG.
Allegheny, February 10, 1872. TuWS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Public notice is hereby given that the firm of H. BOHLER & CO., Composed of H. BOHLER and W. W. PATRICK, has this day been dissolved.
W. W. PATRICK.
February 12, 1872. TTh

WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

SPENCERIAN DOUBLE ELASTIC STEEL PENS
These Pens are of superior English manufacture, and are a nearer approximation to the real SWAN QUILL than any thing hitherto invented. We have recently added a new pen to the number, of great superiority where fine writing is desirable, which we designate THE QUEEN, or No. 15.
☞ A Sample Card, containing all the 15 NUMBERS, securely enclosed, will be sent by mail, on receipt of 25 CENTS. Address,
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
138 AND 140 GRAND STREET, N. Y. TThs

VALUABLE COAL FARM AT PUBLIC Sale (lately owned by James S. Neeld) in Upper St. Clair Township, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, ½ mile from Chartiers Railroad, 97 acres good farming land, 90 acres of coal, opening on McLaughlin's Run, and commanding large coal field in the rear. Land and coal sold together or separately. Terms very easy. Sale on the premises, THURSDAY, February 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fifth avenue.

New Law Books.
Little, Brown & Company, BOSTON,
HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
PERRY on the Law of Trusts and Trustees. 8vo. $7 50.
BISHOP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15 00.
STORY ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. Seventh Edition. Edited by E. H. BENNETT, Esq. 8vo. $7 50.
DANIELL'S CHANCERY PRACTICE. Fourth Edition, revised and edited by the Hon. J. C. PERKINS. 3 vols. 8vo. $22 50.
KERR ON INJUNCTIONS. With extensive Notes and Additions from American Cases. By W. A. HERRICK, Esq. 8vo. $7 50.
COOLEY'S CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. $7 50.
LANGDELL'S LEADING CASES IN CONTRACTS. With References and Citations. By C. C. LANGDELL, Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University. 8vo. $7 50.
REDFIELD & BIGELOW'S BILLS AND NOTES. Leading and Select American Cases in the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Checks; arranged according to the subjects, with Notes and References. By ISAAC T. REDFIELD and MELVILLE M. BIGELOW. 8vo. $7 50.
WASHBURN'S Lectures on the Study and Practice of the Law. Delivered in the Law School of Harvard University. By EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D. Crown 8vo. Cloth. $2 00; sheep, $2 50.
CURTIS'S AMERICAN CONVEYANCER; containing a Large Variety of Legal Forms and Instruments in Use throughout the United States. Together with Forms and Directions for Applicants under the Patent Laws of the United States. By GEORGE T. CURTIS. Second Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. With an Appendix of Useful Tables. By MARK H. DURGEN. Crown 8vo. $2 25.
UNITED STATES DIGEST. Vols. XXVII. & XXIX. Royal 8vo. $6 50 per vol.
FOR SALE BY
JAS. B. DODGE,
89 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT,
ON APRIL 1st,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.
Valuable East Liberty Property.
The "Western Exchange," situate opposite the Passenger Station. The ground has a large front on Frankstown avenue, Station street and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The building is large and commodious, is well arranged and substantially built, wide porches in front and rear, wide halls on first and second floors, 19 rooms, well arranged. If desired the building can be sold with only a part of the ground. Easy terms can be had on deferred payments. Inquire of
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
TThs 56 SMITHFIED STREET.

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Have Removed to their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
And offer an elegant new stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

SAPOLIO
CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES.
POLISHES TIN-WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the wonderful popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than
ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS
Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.
REMOVES STAIN FROM MARBLE.
IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes (except washing clothes,) this article is convenient, economical and reliable.
IN THE STORE—For polishing scales, measures, (tin, brass or copper,) knives, shears, &c.
IN THE SHOP—For cleaning, polishing and removing Gums, Oils, &c., from machinery and tools.
IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, painter and engraver.
IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once *effective, economical and harmless*, is required, our Sapolio will prove its *great superiority* over all other substances.
Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
Corner Smithfield Street and Second Avenue. TThs-tf

Philips, Biggerstaff & Co.,
MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
Jos. F. Hamilton's Pump and Boiler Feeder.
AGENTS FOR
L. B. Flander's Patent Spring Packing.
Office and Works—CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND FERRY STREET, and 52 SECOND AVENUE. TThs

Newspaper Advertising
A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be INSERTED ONE MONTH IN 37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers, FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.
Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to
J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
TThs 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong. Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1872.

SECRETARY FISH doubtless will answer Earl GRANVILLE, if he has not already done so, by saying that the object of the United States in presenting to the Geneva arbitrators the claim for indirect damages was to have everything settled that might be productive of discord in the future; that the consideration of the direct claims only might leave an important question still open to dispute, and that therefore it was the better course for both nations in us to present the whole case, to be disposed of by the arbitrators in their discretion. What will be the reply to such a note as this, we all will be curious to see.

THE superior ability of the Commissioners on the part of the United States in the formation of the Washington treaty, over that of the representatives of Great Britain, has been so often remarked on by the English press within the past week or two, that we give the composition of the Commission complete, as a matter of current interest. On the part of the United States the Commissioners were: Hon. Judge SAMUEL NELSON, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, Hon. Judge E. R. HOAR. Secretary of the Commission, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS. On the part of Great Britain: EARL DE GRAY and RIPON, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Sir EDWARD THORNTON, Sir JOHN MCDONALD, Professor MONTAGUE BERNARD. Secretary of the Commission, Lord TENDERDEN. These names embrace some of the ablest and most impartial minds to be found in either country; and whether so intended or not, the admission of the British journals that the American diplomatists were more than a match for their English brethren, is a very handsome compliment. Apropos of this subject it should be borne in mind that four months have yet to elapse before the next meeting of the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva, so that there is no necessity for hurrying up the discussion or warming ourselves into a passion. The Board held its first formal meeting on the 18th of last December, and after organizing by choosing Count SELOPIS, the Italian member, President, adjourned until the 15th of next June. Everybody had therefore better take the matter as easy and as coolly as possible, since it is at least very improbable that any one will be hurt before that time—or, for that matter, afterwards.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has done itself great credit, and performed a real service to the country, in reporting adversely on the lobby bill in favor of a railroad from Salt Lake City to Portland, Oregon. This bill was looked upon a sort of test case, and it is said that all the lobby speculators who are working for subsidies to various schemes, united their energies in favor of the bill, since a recommendatory report from the Committee in this instance would have considerably emboldened their hopes of a successful issue in the matter of their own enterprises. The road in question will not be needed for many years to come, and it is therefore certain that its construction would not have been begun without a liberal subsidy. The Committee, in placing themselves between the rings and the people for the protection of the latter, have earned the thanks of the country. It is to be hoped that a similar stand may be taken by the Committee on Territories with reference to the effort now being made to dispossess the Indians of their lands in the Cherokee country. However great may be the desirableness of opening up this large and fertile territory to settlement and civilization, the pledged faith of the country must on no account be violated. We have no right to create a territorial government for these Indians without their consent or request; and particularly in a case in which the whole movement, as shown by our special Washington correspondent, is in the interest of private railroad corporations and land speculators, should Congress peremptorily refuse to sanction a scheme which proposes the repudiation of solemn treaty obligations for the enrichment of a few selfish capitalists. The time may come when the title of the Indians to their country can be extinguished without involving any dishonorable practice on our own part. For that time we should patiently wait. There is certainly no good reason why the proposed territorial government should be thrust upon them at present. They have built up a very respectable civilization of their own, with forms of government and social institutions apparently well adapted to their own requirements. In some respects they are the best behaved people in the United States. Let them alone.

THE action of Presbytery in the case of the Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of New York, placed on trial a few days ago, for having invited or permitted a Miss SMILEY to preach in his pulpit, is naturally a subject of a good deal of comment. It affords tempting opportunity for a kind of criticism which may perchance damage other interests than those immediately and directly concerned. The case obviously presented considerable difficulties, grounds of embarrassment in the presence of which, prudent men sensitive at once to public opinion and to religious and professional obligations, might be expected to pause long before adopting any decided measures. Dr. CUYLER is one of the most popular ministers of the denomination to which he belongs, and he is besides favorably known in connection with the various benevolent and philanthropic movements of the day. Formally to censure such a man without the gravest reasons was of course not to be thought of. Then there can be no doubt that even in the orthodox churches there is a tendency of popular opinion hostile to the rigorous maintenance of the custom which Dr. CUYLER was alleged to have violated. Though almost as few women as ever desire to speak in the churches, and though probably very few congregations desire to hear them discourse there, there is unquestionably a notion prevalent that the exclusion of women from the ministerial office does not rest on the authoritative and absolute prohibition to which it is sometimes referred. This is a natural result of the increased familiarity of each branch of the church with the doctrines and usages of the other branches, and of growing sympathy among the various religious denominations. Interpretations of St. Paul's language, which seem correct to several sects, though not adopted by others, are yet regarded by them with a degree of respect, which mitigates the severity with which they judge those who reduce the rejected explanations to practice. The consequence is an interaction of the sects upon each other, and a general softening down of denominational differences.

To this cause is possibly to be ascribed the mild and judicious action of the Presbytery in the case of Dr. CUYLER. Though not formally censured, he was by no means acquitted of all blame, as some appear to fancy. Indeed, if Dr. CUYLER sincerely respects the authority of Presbyterian government and recognizes the jurisdiction of the Court which tried him, he must feel that the decision of his Presbytery was a condemnation of his course, as it resolved to enjoin upon the churches strict regard to a deliverance of the General Assembly of 1832, in which the Assembly declared that "to teach and exhort, or to lead in prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies is clearly forbidden to women in the holy oracles." In declining directly to censure the accused for having disregarded this deliverance and the inspired prohibition of the apostle, the Presbytery seems to have been willing to admit that the case may have been altogether peculiar and extraordinary and that Miss SMILEY's endowments as a preacher were so remarkable and her call to preach so clear and unmistakable as to be an apology, though not a sufficient one, for Dr. CUYLER's departure from an absolute rule.

AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECULATION.

It is an old speculation that the people of each race, so called, are what they are, in virtue or through the influence of their climate. An obvious corollary from the theory is that people who change their climate are likely if not certain to lose their proper traits of character and physique, and to acquire those which the new geographical influences to which they are exposed are adapted to produce. In the last century there were not a few philosophers who professed to believe that Europeans transferred to America would, after a few generations, become completely Indianized in appearance and disposition, and some even fancied that traces of the transformation in progress were already manifest in the Americans. It seems that these strange speculations are not yet extinct but still find earnest supporters. The reader of HEPWORTH DIXON's books will remember that that fine philosopher, when among us some years ago, was struck with some signs of the very gradual approximation of the Yankee features and character to the type of the American aborigines; a transmutation of which he gives some indications that evince stronger powers of imagination than of reason or observation. It would, however, be unfair to regard DIXON as fully committed to the theory. His object evidently was to say something piquant, if not exasperating. But no such paltry or unworthy motive can be said to have prompted or directed the researches of a Parisian savant, Professor HENRI BERTHOUD, who finds in facts unmistakable evidence that we Americans are being by degrees changed into Indians. A specimen or two of the reasons upon which the conclusion is founded will, no doubt, be interesting to our readers. On inquiry Professor BERTHOUD learns from the French glove-makers that all gloves, (or *handschoes* as the Germans call them), intended for the American market, are provided with much longer fingers than are required in the same articles for European use. In the way of confirmation or interpretation of the fact, the Professor cites from a letter written by an anthropologist of Philadelphia, a passage of the following purport: "Even in the second generation the type of the Anglo-American presents a characteristic resemblance to that of the Leni Lenape, Iroquois and Cherokee Indians. The skin acquires a leathery dryness, and the warm complexion and freshness disappear from the cheeks, while their place is taken by an impure duskiness in men and by a sickly paleness in women. The skull loses its oval form and becomes round or else pointed. Thin hair of a dark color covers the head. The neck gains in length; the eyes sink in their sockets; the iris becomes dark and the expression of the eye wild and penetrating. And the long bones of the upper extremities become longer." From the work of another American savant Professor BERTHOUD quotes the testimony that "the speech of the Americans in its external features betrays an increasing tendency to resemble that of the Indians." In the predilection of his compatriots for excluding the light from their houses and in their fancy for glaring or *loud* colors this American perceives a community of taste between them and the red men. The same view, it seems, is favored by the fact that the proverbial phlegm of the English race steadily goes on decreasing among the Yankees, giving place to excitability, nervous restlessness and feverish activity. The prevalence of these latter qualities among Americans is so generally admitted that illustration was hardly needed. However, the French Professor refers in exemplification to the notorious fact that the Yankee constantly feels himself under the pressing necessity of employing his hands in some way, and his inability to sit still on a chair is also alleged. The latter form of uneasiness, we are told, has led to the invention and common use of rocking chairs among us, while the former species of restlessness makes it necessary for the proprietors of the large, elegantly furnished American hotels to provide their guests with sticks to whittle and staves to break that they may thus protect their chairs, tables and window frames from the ravages of their patrons' pocket-knives.

Facts are always interesting, and in so far as the foregoing statements rest upon reality, they may be thankfully taken for what they are worth. The theory which accounts for American peculiarities by referring them to the Indian type is, we fancy, chiefly valuable as an illustration of the foolish conclusions with which even eminent scientific men are sometimes satisfied.

WHEN mentioning a short time ago the final adjustment of the difficulty between Germany and Brazil, we referred to certain additional privileges which the latter government had agreed to grant to the German colonists settled under its jurisdiction. Probably few of our readers are aware what a very important part Germans are performing in the development of the resources of the Brazilian empire. Their chief settlements are situated in the province of Rio Grande de Sul, and on any good map of the country the reader will find San Leopoldo, the chief town of the colonies, near the sea coast and nearly under the thirtieth parallel of south latitude. The first emigrants landed on the coast in 1825, one hundred and twenty-six souls in all. At present a great German population is spreading over the province in all directions, covering hundreds of square miles, and already under their skilfully directed industry it has become the granary of the Brazilian empire. Not only agriculture but trade and commerce flourish among them. Thirty years ago they introduced the first steamers that plied on the rivers of the province, and quite recently they laid the foundation of its first railway station. Throughout these German settlements are well provided with churches and schools, and three newspapers are sustained. Such facts are sufficient to prove that the Confederate colonies of recent times must have failed through other causes than the proper deficiencies of Brazil.

The Lenten Season.

To-day is Shrove Tuesday, or "pancake day," and among Catholics and a certain number of High Church Episcopalians is regarded as the last day upon which the enjoyments of the flesh can be tolerated until Easter—tomorrow being Ash Wednesday, the first of the forty days of Lent. In the towns and cities of Catholic Europe it is customary to hold high carnival throughout the day and night of Shrove Tuesday, and even in this country the Mardi Gras festival is a great occasion among the Catholics of the Southern States. This year Ash Wednesday falls on the 14th of February, which is also St. Valentine's Day, when Cupid holds sway. The Feast of Lent is one of the oldest observances of the Catholic Church, as it dates back to the very earliest days of Christianity. The Latin and Greek names of this fast signify "Forty days." The English word fast means "Spring fast." Lenten tide in the Saxon language signifying "The spring season." Of late years there has been a very marked falling off in the strict observance with which the season was formerly kept.

THERE can be no question that the Democratic party of Connecticut exhibited a considerable amount of worldly wisdom in framing their platform at the State Convention last week. Whether, however, their surrender of the former principles of Democracy in order to gain offices for Democrats will not in the end defeat their own objects, remains to be seen. It is said that loud murmurs of dissent from the platform are already coming up from among the old line members of the party in various quarters of the State, and that the candidate for Governor himself is bitterly opposed to the new departure. Meanwhile it is to be noted as a remarkable commentary on the sincerity of the action had at the convention, that whereas the platform itself pronounces emphatically in favor of popular education, the Connecticut Democratic delegation in Congress, in voting on the passage of the House Educational bill last Thursday, put themselves squarely on the record against it. It is possible, of course, that this adroit thimble-rigging practice may be successfully carried out in the State campaign, but we very greatly doubt it.

"ACROSS the street, opposite our window," says a letter from New York, written a few days ago, "there is trailed up against a house a woodbine, still retaining quite a mass of dingy green leaves—that is leaves that did not ripen, and so redden and fall last autumn; but died on the vine. Among these, dry and rattling as they are, but sun-warmed for several hours on pleasant days, quite a family of sparrows keep up a feeble fiction of fall-time. Near-by, on the same side of the street, is a ward scool. Now the sparrows know when the midday recess comes as well as the boys do. When the boys pour out of the doors at noon, the sparrows fly down from the cornice, the window-sill, the portico, the woodbine, and look out for the fragments that are sure to fall from the crackers, apples, cookies and like light lunch which the hungry school boys draw from the depth of their pockets and devour as they walk along. We have seen this day after day." Now is not this evidence of the reasoning, calculating powers of these little birds? If not, what is it evidence of?

WE referred a week or two ago to the great activity existing in manufacturing circles in Fall River, Massachusetts. Not contented with its remarkable progress during the past few years, and the number of weighty industrial enterprises already in process of execution, this busy town is now projecting fresh manufactures and the erection of more cotton mills, for which the necessary capital is being rapidly subscribed. If Fall River goes on at this rate, it will soon be a rival that Lowell itself must not despise. Together, the two cities speak more for the soundness of the policy of protecting home industry than all the articles or speeches that were ever written or delivered. Every spindle is an incontrovertible argument in favor of protection—at least so long as it is kept busy; when the looms lie idle and unemployed it must be confessed they are cogent free trade illustrations.

THE New York dispatch to the Boston *Post* says that "the aversion to the renomination of Gen. Grant is spreading like wild-fire among the Conservative Republicans," who, in looking around for a candidate, have got their eye on Minister Washburne, and that for this interest he is about to leave Paris and come to this country. Unfortunately for this story, Mr. Washburne has been heard from as saying that he has no intention to leave his post, and that the report of his intended departure is not true. Next!

THE *Shipping List* refers to the opening of trade in Philadelphia as satisfactory, and the local manufactories are generally in a prosperous condition. The large firms, as a rule, keep their mills and factories up to their full productive capacity, and heavy orders are daily coming in from all sections of the interior and South, which are accustomed to look to Philadelphia for their supplies. The question of wages for skilled labor seems to have been fairly adjusted, and there is at present no cloud in this direction to obscure the business horizon.

ERASTUS PAULSON, Judge of Election in Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, has been held to bail on two separate charges of misdemeanor as an election officer, at the recent special election, for refusing legal votes.

OBITUARY.

"Old John Burns," widely known as the "Hero of Gettysburg," died at his home on the 4th inst., in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey, but came to this State many years ago. He was a man of strong patriotic impulses, and took part in the war of 1812. Notwithstanding his advanced age, on the outbreak of the rebellion he at once volunteered as a soldier, but was twice rejected on account of his age. Nothing daunted, however, he went to Washington and got into the wagon service for a time. He was at home in Gettysburg during Lee's invasion, and on the 1st of July, as the first corps marched to the rear of the Theological Seminary to the relief of Buford's cavalry, then engaged with Lee's advance, Mr. Burns seized his musket and joined the Iron Brigade as it was going into action. He was disabled early in the fight, receiving a ball through his arm, another through the calf of the leg, besides several minor wounds. Finding himself disabled and the First Corps in retreat, the old man had enough presence of mind to appreciate the danger of being taken for a "bushwhacker," being in citizen's clothes. He crawled some distance from his gun, and when the rebels came up he denied being in the fight, and represented that he had been to the country seeking help for his invalid wife, and was caught between the two armies. This story he repeated to a rebel officer who came up, and the latter ordered him to be cared for. He was carried to his residence in town next day. He recovered rapidly, and found himself suddenly raised to world-wide notoriety, being "lionized" wherever he went, and his "heroism" celebrated in song and story. His wife died a few years ago, and he leaves no family. Mr. Burns was in indigent circumstances, depending on daily labor for support. After the battle he received frequent and generous gifts of money, which he carefully husbanded and finally invested in a small farm, worth about $1,800. Congress, by special act, ordered his name to be enrolled on the pension list. He also received from the State of Pennsylvania a pension for services in the war of 1812.

THE BABY IN THE HOUSE.

The inventor of the contrivance called "A Baby Chair" certainly stands a good chance of winning immortal fame,—there would be no sort of doubt of it, if the little creatures could have their way. It is constructed and operates on the true principle. In the language of the inventor, "in this chair babies can sit down, stand up, turn around, walk, run, jump and gallop around the circle, swing, keep time to music, long before they can run about; it is complete, perfect and safe." It is at once a relief to the child, nurse and mother. In a word, it suits exactly—and this is said not from hearsay. It is an instructor in the mystery of walking, a strengthener of the limbs, developer of the system, and a source of amusement. It may not be that children, as yet, cry for them, but it is a well attested fact that they cease to cry when once the treasure is possessed. The impatient reader—father of course—needs only to be informed that Mr. Sharp, the agent, is at J. R. Putnam's, 75 Fifth avenue, that the chair with all its gearing—which is substantial and neat—is sold for $6, and that not single chairs only, but chairs at wholesale and rights to sell will be disposed of by Mr. Sharp, who has a list of a number of our principal families who have permitted him to refer to them as being only to happy to to bear testimony to the excellence of this latest blessing—after the baby—in the nursery.

A CASE which involves several questions of importance to owners of trade marks and the coal trade generally is now before the Supreme court of the United States, on appeal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to restrain the defendant, a coal merchant, from using their trade mark "Lackawanna Coal," adopted in 1828, and since constantly used in the sale of their anthracite coal. It is alleged that a high reputation has thus been established for the coal, and that it is sought for and commands a higher price than almost any other anthracite coal; that the defendant sells Scranton and Pittston as "Lackawanna" coal, and thereby injures the company and deceives the public. The answer denies that Scranton and Pittston coal are known by these names exclusively, and that they are generally known as Lackawanna coal, and so styled by dealers and the public generally; that the company has repeatedly dealt in them as Lackawanna coal and sold them to the defendant as such. The answer also states that the company has admitted that it had no exclusive right to this term, and had long acquiesced in the use of it by the defendant.

The court below held that whatever right the company may have had, as against the defendant, to the exclusive use of the words "Lackawanna coal," as a trade-mark, its acts in regard to the defendant's use of those words to designate coal sold by him, which was not coal sold by the company, have amounted to a license to him to use those words to designate Scranton and Pittston coal, and thus to an equitable estoppel against the claim for relief set up in the bill.

The question before the Supreme Court is whether, in order to constitute a trade-mark, the name must not be an invented one which identifies the maker with the article, instead of a mere geographical name. Also whether acquiescence by the owner of a trade-mark in its use by others does not amount to a license which estops him from subsequent complaint.

DURING the "Chinese New Year" the Chinamen at North Adams are not at work, but are spending their time in visiting their friends, and having pictures made to send home. They have improved very much in their personal appearance and habits during the past year. A large proportion of them have assumed the American style of dress, and in many ways have bettered their condition. Three-fourths of them attend Sabbath school regularly, and have acquired a considerable knowledge of the English language, most of them being able to read and write, and they will to-day compare favorably with most of the foreign population who come here ignorant of our language. It is said that fifty more will be brought to North Adams this spring.

THE new Illinois liquor law appears to be creating an intense interest among all classes. Public meetings are being held throughout the State by both parties to the question, and it is expected that, when, on the 1st of July, it comes into practical operation, the excitement of its opponents will be raised to white-heat. The initiatory section of the law requiring a heavy bond to meet all possible damages that may come of their business, is said to be a "stunner" with large numbers. Men don't like very well to go on bonds which create a liability for all injury that other men crazed by strong drink may do. The friends of the law are to have a grand demonstration on Washington's birthday, to give public expression to the general sentiment on the questions involved in it.

THE necessity of some action to check the reckless and wholesale destruction of forest trees which is going on throughout the country has of late been frequently dwelt upon. The experience of the Greeks is now cited in confirmation of the theory that a general destruction of forests is sure to result in drouth and barrenness. In Greece the mountain sides which in ancient times were covered with dense forests now only present a rocky surface, the earth having all been washed away into the valleys below. Cutting away the trees, besides producing this barrenness on the hillsides, was followed by long seasons of drought from which the whole country has suffered and still suffers.

THE New York *Post* says it is believed in Washington that some members of the administration are already planning to meet any withdrawal of the British Government from the treaty by at once declaring a non-intercourse policy, and placing an embargo on British ships and goods. But hot heads are always to be found at such times; our consolation is that there are men of more sense at the helm of the Government. The real danger is, not of hostilities between the two nations, but of the violation by Great Britain of a solemn treaty just made—an event which would shake the moral foundations of public law throughout the world.

SINCE the fire the Chicago merchants have frequently been compelled to seek insurance on their goods, not only in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Hartford, but in Memphis, New Orleans, Montreal, and all the little towns from Missouri to Maine. Under these circumstances some two hundred of the leading merchants have sent a petition down to Springfield for the repeal of that clause of the insurance law which requires foreign (*i. e.* British and Canadian) companies to deposit $200,000 as security for their losses here in Illinois.

A MORE terrible poison than the article known as strychnine, which chemists extract from a nut called *nux vomica*, probably does not exist in the vegetable kingdom. An English physician announces that opium given as soon as possible after the strychnine has been swallowed, very generally with suicidal intentions, seems to neutralize its baneful effects. He suggests the two drugs quickly unite in the formation of an anomalous compound which is quite harmless. Experiments should be instituted by competent authority to verify or condemn the proposition.

THE silk weavers of Paterson held a mass meeting on Thursday evening to protest against the proposed ten per cent. reduction of the duty on silk. A most emphatic protest it was, too. Several able speeches were made both by workingmen and others, and the sentiment was unanimous in favor of maintaining protection. One gentleman, who spoke in German, showed the cheapening effect of the tariff by referring to a certain grade of silk which sold for $2 in 1861, and now sells for $1 15. Taffetas, he said, which brought $2 25 in 1861, now sell for $1 75.

THE doctrine of chance would seem to be fully borne out by the Rothschilds of Paris. The firm possesses one hundred and forty-four houses in different quarters of the city, and yet, strange to say, not one of them was touched by the Prussian shells or the Communist petroleum. In gratitude for this extraordinary exemption, the Brothers Rothschild have resolved to remit to all their tenants who may have been injured by the siege, the whole of the year's rent of 1870.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ohio has taken a sensible step toward a reform of the antiquated laws which make the impaneling of a jury in a criminal case of any importance such a farcical, as well as absurd, proceeding. Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill providing that the reading of newspaper reports of a crime shall not make the reader incompetent to sit as a juror in the case, and hereafter in that State ignorance will not be the first requisition for admission to the jury box.

Our government finds that the claim for consequential damages pressed against England is a game that other people can play. There is a case now urged against the government by an Englishman named Crutchett, who kept a cane factory near the railroad depot in Washington when the war broke out. The government seized his premises for a soldiers' rest, and he demands reparation. There would be no difficulty in settling with him for actual damages, but, imitating Secretary Fish, he has put in a claim for consequential damages, amounting to over half a million of dollars.

King Victor Emmanuel has broken off diplomatic relations with the government of the French Republic. There is no flurry of war in the matter, but a quiet abnegation of official communication between the two countries.

Western farmers find that the partridge is a great destroyer of the chinch bug, which is so injurious to wheat fields, and are beginning to protect them from the fowler. One farmer says he has hundreds of tame partridges about his place, and his wheat crops are unusually abundant, while in places not far away the chinch bug commits great ravages. He feeds the birds in winter.

A new style of railroad has been constructed in Assyria. It has a single rail with springs on either side pressing against it, to preserve the balance. The cost is only from $150 to $300 a mile.

The French *Journal Officiel* says that gold production is rapidly increasing in the French colony of Guiana, in South America. The annual product has enlarged from 25,974 francs in 1856 to 1,685,643 francs in 1871. The product between 1856 and 1869 amounted to over ten millions of francs. Gold mining industry in Guiana pays an annual tax of about twenty cents per acre, and an export duty of four per cent. upon bullion. This industry promises to attract to these tropical regions a numerous and energetic population.

In the Prussian army in 1848, out of 28,950 persons revaccinated, in 17,862 cases the vaccine "took," and of the remainder the experiment was successful with 1,579 on another trial. Of the entire number thus vaccinated only one afterward had the varioloid, and not one the small-pox.

The people in the Shenandoah Valley in the neighborhood of Winchester are having one of the most extraordinary drouths ever known in the history of that country. For nine months there has not been a general rain or considerable snow, and the earth is as crisp and as dry as an old shoe sole. The cattle are driven miles to water, and it is not an easy matter to procure enough of this necessary fluid to meet the common demands of the household. This state of things is as remarkable as it is unfortunate. In the memory of the oldest inhabitants there were never a parallel. Prayers for rain were recently offered in the churches.

Our Richmond exchanges state that "the Boy Orator of the South," whoever he may be, is lecturing in that city on "The Drunkard." He is pretty certain to have very little difficulty in practically illustrating his subject.

The meanest school committee in the United States is that of the town of Ripley, Maine. A young man applied last fall for a school in that town, was examined, passed the examination satisfactorily, and has taught the school with good success. But the committee had no blank certificates, and the "master" was not furnished with a certificate until the school was nearly over. Now the committee refuses to pay him his salary for the time he taught before receiving the necessary papers.

A shrewd Indianapolis husband recently took advantage of his wife's having small-pox to send for his mother-in-law. The result surpassed his utmost expectations, and he had the satisfaction of paying her funeral expenses a few days after her arrival.

A citizen of the United States who happened to be in the south of France during the recent extreme cold weather, astonished the natives by appearing on the ice with a pair of skates. People flocked from the neighborhood for miles, and lined the shores by thousands to witness the novel sight of his evolutions.

The evident tendency of the Mississippi river to cut through the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, and thus remove its channel to a distance of several miles from that city, has caused the drawing up and circulation of a memorial for signatures at Vicksburg and Jackson, to be forwarded to Congress, calling the attention of that body to the imperiled condition of the city, and soliciting Congressional aid. St. Louis is also uneasy at her prospect of becoming an inland town. The Mississippi still persists in demonstrating toward Illinois, threatening to cut a channel through Bloody island.

The next international boat race will come off on the Potomac. The necessary funds have been raised, and the Taylor-Winship crew of England has accepted the challenge of the Biglin crew. The Paris crew, the Biglin-Coulter crew, the new crew of the Ward brothers, and the Taylor-Winship crew will contest. It is also rumored that the Analastans will pull against the Atlantas, the present amateur champions. This will make an exciting race, and will interest sporting men on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of reserved seats after the doors have been opened for an entertainment. The difficulty has been that managers of shows have been in the habit of marking the best seats "Taken" where they were not reserved, thus obliging holders of general tickets to take poor seats, or pay extra prices for others. The practice has probably been in vogue in other places than Cincinnati.

A writer in the Boston *Post* thinks that the vote of the Liberal Republicans added to the Democratic vote would count just as much the other way, and desires to know why the laws of gravitation should be reversed and the lesser attract the greater.

A legislative committee have been investigating the affairs of the Maryland tobacco warehouses, and say in their report that careless and extravagant administration, after 1859 or 1860 to within the last few years, has given rise to much complaint. They recommend that a new law be framed, preserving most of the features of the old laws, but codifying them.

PERSONAL.

A biographical notice of Archbishop Spaulding contains the following: "His sympathies were with the land of his birth and his ancestry; but never, even in the sanctity of closest friendship, did he disclose his sentiments. He even maintained the opinion that the Church should under no circumstances become entangled with the questions of the day, and Mr. Seward's alleged representations to the Pope that he was disloyal, and not acceptable to the Government as Archbishop of Baltimore were gratuitous, insulting and manufactured out of whole cloth. On one occasion during the war between the North and South, Archbishop Kenrick, appalled by the encroachments of the military and the threats that were freely made against the Cathedral, determined to issue a pastoral, defining the position of the Church upon the question which so fearfully agitated the public mind. His intention was confided to Bishop Spaulding, who unhesitatingly condemned it, and so clearly pointed out the impropriety of the step that it was forthwith abandoned."

Two of Darwin's sons recently returned to England from a visit to Africa. It is said the monkeys recognized them at once, and asked kindly after their father.

The London *Spectator* praises the artist Nast very highly. It says of one of his famous *Harpers' Weekly* drawings: "Gustave Dore would not disdain the composition of the scene in which the members of the Ring squat like vultures on the rock to which they have borne their prey."

As an offset to the late departure of Father Bradley, the Episcopalians chronicle the submission of the Rev. Richard Nelson Newell, a Roman Catholic priest, of Memphis, to "the authority and jurisdiction of the American Protestant Church."

The ancestors of Longfellow, the poet, resided at Ilkley, in Wharfdale, England, in the registry of the parish church of which Robert Collyer, of Chicago, lately found the name. The record runs back to 1598, and the early chronicles were kept "in wretched Latin."

Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, who died the other day, was a particular favorite of the Pope. As far back as the assembling of the Plenary Council in Baltimore, in October, 1866, he was invested by the Pope with the title and dignity of Apostolic Delegate in America, and given authority over all other archbishops and bishops in this country. Nor did the Pontiff's confidence in him end with that appointment. For a long time it has been rumored that America was to be honored with a seat in the College of Cardinals, and on the very morning of his death the London *Tablet*, a semi-official Catholic journal, published in England, announced that the archbishop was to be raised to the College of Cardinals.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has become President of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, destined to connect the Texas seaboard with New York, by way of Fulton, Arkansas, and Cairo, Illinois. His home is Houston.

Sensible Views as to Prohibitory Liquor Laws.

SAUT STE. MARIE, January 22, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find the following in the COMMERCIAL of the 3d inst., and by your permission will give my opinion on the subject:

"No one not a chronic liar, if he has read the COMMERCIAL at all, will say that we have ever advocated prohibition regarding the license question. Our position, often stated, has always been the reverse, we having no faith in the prohibitory principle, here or anywhere."

I have all my lifetime considered a "still house" and grog shop as public nuisances, and that every man concerned in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks should be treated by law and society as a criminal, and have consequently been a strong advocate of prohibitory law. I must say, however, that my sojourn in Michigan for the last two years has convinced me that legislative enactments are but men of straw, unless backed up by the sentiment of a people. That fact was also demonstrated years ago, when the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the "small note law."

The Constitution of Michigan has a clause which reads as follows: "The Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors." The Act of February 3, 1855, prohibits the manufacture or sale of liquors, and any person who, by himself, his clerks, servant or agent, does manufacture or sell, subjects himself to a fine of ten dollars on the first offense, twenty for the second, and one hundred dollars and six months imprisonment for the third and every succeeding offense, and all contracts or transfers of property in payment of liquors are null and void, while all moneys paid can be recovered back by law. The Legislature at its last session also enacted a personal responsibility act, by which all damages done as the result of liquors may be recovered from the person selling the same, or the owner of the premises where such liquor was sold.

In order to check druggists who keep people drunk by selling the various *frauds* called tonic, stomach and other "bitters," with which the country is now flooded by patent medicine venders, sending out *whisky* and *gentian* with flashy labels and pushing them forward by the certificates of clergymen, all druggists are required to give bonds, to keep a book containing a list of the names of all persons who shall from time to time purchase liquors and the declared object for which the same is purchased, and this book to be kept for inspection by any citizens, and binds himself not to "sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, *or any mixed liquor*, a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, except to be used as a medicine, as a chemical agent in scientific, mechanical, or manufacturing purposes, or of wine for sacramental purposes."

The violation of the above, or the sale to any person for any other purpose, subjects such druggist to the forfeiture of his bonds and the punishment of fine and imprisonment. It is the duty of all Supervisors to prosecute, *at the expense of the people*, any violation brought to their knowledge by any citizen, and persons purchasing or drinking such liquors are made witnesses by compulsory process. It would seem that with such a constitution and such laws, Michigan should be without a distillery or grog shop, and that not a drop of intoxicating liquors would be sold within her borders; and yet I venture to say that there is not a State in the Union, of equal population, that is more abundantly supplied with those hotbeds of vice, or where more liquor is guzzled.

Until you get a good, healthy moral sentiment and plenty of back bone among the people, prohibitory laws amount to nothing. As long as men fail to enforce laws because it will injure their business or bring upon them the wrath of rumsellers, all laws are like the Frenchman's buzzard meat, "no good, I no like it."

I consider the license laws of Pennsylvania, if enforced, as equal to any prohibitory law, and yet what do they amount to?

Several years ago two young men in Jefferson county went to a village, bought whisky and got drunk, and while drunk murdered a helpless old woman for her money. They were bad men, but without whisky *to nerve them* they would never have committed the deed. Every one knows where they bought the whisky, and here was a good place to begin, the person who sold the fluid which put the devil in motion. The whisky seller went unpunished, while one of the whisky drinkers went to the gallows, and the other to the penitentiary. Temperance men are in the habit of branding the whisky seller as the most dangerous character in the community; let them nerve for the contest, accept the logical deductions of their premises, and prosecute men selling contrary to law as they would the man who steals their horse, and then it will be time to talk about prohibitory laws.

A. P. H.

All the Year Round,

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the *Great Vegetable Antidote* to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery, and depresses the animal spirts. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints, of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous *seeding* is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of the bitters. If this precaution be taken *now*, there will be no danger of the miasmatic germs taking root in the fluids and tissues of the body, and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for prevention. Remember that vigor is the only safeguard against the virus of the disease, and that Hostetter's bitters is the purest, the safest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as protective medicine or a remedy. A change of season approaches which almost always proves more or less disastrous to persons of a week nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Elixir, which combines the juices of the finest medicinal roots, herbs and barks, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.

THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, TO BE FOUND AT Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containg 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.
(INCORPORATED)
Importers and Jobbers of Teas,
No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

DRY GOODS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A CHOICE STOCK OF Trimmings and Small Wares.

Hair Switches and Plaits.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Laces, White Laces.

RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.

At 50c, Ladies' Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
At 50c, Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c, Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 50c, Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' French Wove Corsets.

WHITE APRONS.

Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &C.,

AT WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, HUCK TOWELINGS,
New Patterns, Just Opened, by WHITE, ORR & CO., 25 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

H. McCALLUM. CARPETS. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

SEASONABLE.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF MATS, JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.

Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a good DOOR MAT,
Especially in Winter and early Spring. All imaginable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., As heretofore, the Largest in the city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

Bovard, Rose & Co. 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

JEWELRY.

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.
VERY LOW PRICES.
S. M. ORR, 114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, SIGN OF THE ANVIL, NO. 50 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS, (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,) IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, Fishing Tackle, SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c., NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS....LEVI DILLON.

Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh, Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.

Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO., "Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

J. B. HOLLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Meek, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mon'g. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Flenniken, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN, 71 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

DRY GOODS.

AT Wm. Semple's.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.

Plain and Barred Jaconets.
Plain and Barred Nainsooks.
Swisses and Tarlatans.
Striped and Figured P. K.'s.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AT $1 12½ AND $1 25 WHITE BED QUILTS EXTRA LARGE SIZE.

At 25c, fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 6¼c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, fast colored Purple Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, an extra bargain.
At 12½c, an extra good bargain in Ginghams.

1-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Striped Shirting Chintzes, new styles.
Medium and Dark Dress Chintzes, beautiful styles.
Tickings and Checks, all grades,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail,

AT WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store

GREAT BARGAINS IN Winter Goods.

Before getting in our Spring Stock we will close out Odd Lots of Goods, in every department, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Secure Your Muslins Now!

We are still selling Muslins and all Domestic Goods at old prices, though the present market value is still advancing.

Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares, Of Every Kind, at Very Lowest Prices.

SPLENDID VALUE AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Black and Colored Silks. ALSO OF Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Suitable for the Present Season.

SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.

ONE PRICE. NOTE THE ADDRESS, 55 and 57 Fifth Avenue, (MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between WM. H. EVERSON, BARCLAY PRESTON and C. L. GRAFF, under the style of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, BARCLAY PRESTON having disposed of his interest therein to the new firm of EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM. The accounts of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO., will be settled at the office of the new firm.

W. H. EVERSON,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
C. L. GRAFF.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE FIRM I cordially recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm of Everson, Preston & Co.

BARCLAY PRESTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm name of EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM for the Manufacture of SHEET, PLATE AND BAR IRON of all kinds, at THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS, Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

W. H. & J. Q. EVERSON,
C. L. GRAFF,
D. S. & E. A. MACRUM.

February 8, 1872.

THE FIRM OF J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.

Was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1872, by the withdrawal of LOUIS ENGLERT. A. C. McCALLAM, JR., was admitted a Partner, to date from January 1st, 1872. The name of the firm will remain as heretofore, will continue the PLATE, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE BUSINESS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so freely bestowed.

J. J. GILLESPIE,
A. S. WALL,
A. S. GILLESPIE,
A. C. McCALLAM, JR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP —The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.

D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by

D. F. AGNEW, PENN BOILER WORKS, Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.

DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP —We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler, SUCCESSORS TO CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO. Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, General Partners. DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

UPHOLSTERS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings. LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c. 55 MARKET STREET.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Cotton, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF White Bed Quilts.

Striped and Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
White Blankets, in good order.
Calico and Delaine Comforts.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Plaid and Striped Woolen Shawls.
ALL GRADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

At 37½, 44 and 50c, Pure Mohair Black Lustres, worth a great deal more.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, Colored Alpaca Poplins, extra good bargains.
At 25c, Bookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 50c, Brown Corded Velveteens, for boy's suits.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.
At $1 50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
All kinds of FLANNELS, CASSIMERES and FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Retail Stores.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

Largest Stock. BEST GOODS.

OPENED TO-DAY A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS, CONSISTING OF PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, TOILET SACQUES, BRIDAL SETS, &C.

We make a Specialty of this line of Goods, and sell them at Very Popular Prices.

LADIES' SILK SCARFS—New Styles Just Received.
NECK RIBBONS, all Shades.
ROMAN RIBBONS, in New Combination of Colors.
BLACK GUIPURE AND ENGLISH THREAD LACES, Narrow to Flouncing Widths.
GUIPURE AND THREAD BERTHAS.
BLACK AND COLORED FRINGES AND GIMPS.
HARRIS AND ALEXANDRE KIDS.
1, 2, 3 and 4 BUTTON WHITE OPERA KIDS.

All goods at LOWEST PRICES. Please remember the place,

RETAIL, 197 and 199 PENN AVE. WHOLESALE, 77 and 79 Market St.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank, NO. 153 WYLIE AVENUE, (CORNER ELM STREET.)

CAPITAL STOCK........$200,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. paid on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

WM. B. HAYS, President.
E. P. JONES, Vice President.
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO., No. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Capital, - $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

DEPOSITS IN SUMS OF $1 00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT DICKSON, JAMES M. TAYLOR, WM. B. BRICKELL, WM. SMITH, JAMES TAYLOR, P. KANE, JACOB AHL, WM. CRAWFORD, JR., CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, WM. J. FRIDAY, M. GRAVER, C. VAN BUREN, H. GERWIG.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank, WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED ON UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY........President.
W. VANKIRK........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., (Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

50 Cents on the Dollar. Gold + gold plated Jewelry + Fancy Goods In great Variety Selling at Half Price At D. H. Evans's Department Store No. 59 5th Avenue New goods rec'd Daily

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROLLS

BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)

Patent Semi-Steel AND Cast Iron Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls and Pinions,

Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.

PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS, 41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa. HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ROOFS

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS, Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES Iron Roof Frames, COVERED WITH CORRUGATED IRON

Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

MANUFACTURES Corrugated Iron FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips MANUFACTURERS OF Merchant Iron, AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes, For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of this new line of WAGON HARDWARE,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Skein Bolts, Neck Yoke eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree Irons and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOTTEN & CO. Fulton Foundry, Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts., Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Rolling Mill Castings, Blast Furnace Engines, PLAIN AND GROOVED CHILLED ROLLS, SHEARS AND PUNCHES. NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c. IRON HOUSE FRONTS AND WINDOW HEADS.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN DESIRED. ROLLS TURNED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY. A. GARRISON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS, ROTARY SQUEEZERS, HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS. AND ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO. BUILDERS OF Iron and Wooden Bridges, Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES: Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh; No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS. Pittsburgh Novelty Works FOUNDED A. D., 1833. MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO., Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c. Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co. THE UNION IRON MILLS, PITTSBURGH, MANUFACTURERS OF BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Foot Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH. Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York. Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago. Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

PORTER, BELL & CO., BUILDERS OF Light Locomotives FOR Narrow Gauge Railroads,

Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service. Office 98 Water street. Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

PITTSBURGH Wire Works. ESTABLISHED 1842. NO. 35 MARKET STREET.

JAS. R. TAYLOR, MANUFACTURER OF WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &C. WOVE WIRE, SIEVES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, FENDERS, TRAPS, CAGES AND WIRE WORK OF ALL KINDS.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.......... DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT
ROBERT JAMISON, HARTLEY HOWARD,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN.
DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 12, 1872.

The local market is characterized by continued scarcity of currency, and the debtor banks were free buyers after clearing house settlements. There is a general ordering of balances from the West in preference to shipping out from New York, as exchange on Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland always rules heavy, while exchange on the East is always available. Otherwise there is no change to note, and the general market is, like the weather, unpleasantly heavy.

In stocks there is a heavy decline in some of the favorite stocks, and the faces of some of the *longs* to-day call strongly to mind a brace of Leech's cartoons, "consols at 90" and "consols at 80," and we doubt not the holders of Union Pacific or Pacific Mail would curse that canary as heartily as aid Leech's representative operator, when consuls dropped two points, had they the opportunity. The developments in the last named stock have, we hope, given the death blow to an increased subsidy, as it is palpable "job" for the benefit of a clique and not affecting American commerce the least. Private telegrams report a further decline in the market after the regular quotations were received at four o'clock.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅞	110	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	112
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅝
New 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜
Currency 6s	114	114	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	91½
Central Pacific Railroad	102¼
Currency Pacifics	114¼

We note sales of Allegheny Valley seven-thirties at 93½.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 12, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Canton	....	79	....	78½	....	....
West'n Union Tel	71½	70¼	70⅛	....	69⅞	67⅞
Quicksilver	....	30½	....	31	....	....
Pacific Mail	57⅞	58⅛	57⅛	57	57¼	57
Adams Express	....	93	....	93	....	....
Wells Fargo Ex	....	64½	....	65	....	....
American Express	....	63¾	....	63½	....	....
United States Ex	....	63½	....	63	....	....
New York Central	97½	97	....	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	92½	....	92½	92¾	92½
Erie	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30½	30½	30½
Reading	113⅝	113⅜	....	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Michigan Central	....	118½	....	118½	....	....
Michigan Southern	90	90	89⅝	89¾	89½	89½
Illinois Central	....	131	....	131	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	92	92	....	91⅞	91⅞	91¾
Chicago & North'n	74⅛	74¼	74¼	73¾	73⅞	73¾
Do. preferred	90¾	90⅞	....	90½	90½	90⅝
Rock Island	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110⅝	110½
St. Paul	55¾	55⅞	....	55½	55½	55½
Do. preferred	76	76	....	75	75⅝	75⅛
Wabash	76¼	76¾	....	76½	....	....
Do. preferred	....	86	....	86	....	....
Fort Wayne	97½	98½	....	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	45⅛	44½	44⅛	....	44	43⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	121	....	121	....	....
Do. preferred	....	24½	....	124	....	....
Boston, H'ford & E	....	4⅛	....	4⅛	....	....
Harlem	....	111½	....	111½	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	110½	....	110½	....	....
Union Pacific	36½	36½	35	33¾	34½	34

	11:30 A. M.				
Tennessee State bonds	66	....	....	....	....
Do. new	66⅛	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	36⅛	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, April	34	....	....	....	....
Missouri sixes	94	....	....	....	....

—Monthly table of the highest and lowest quotations of gold, above the par of 100, for this and previous nine years, commencing with January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments:

HIGHEST PRICES OF GOLD.

DATE.	1862	1863	1864.	1865.	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Jan..	5	60¾	60	134½	44⅝	37⅛	42	36¾	23¼	11¼	10⅝
Feb...	4⅝	72½	61	116¾	40⅝	40½	43⅞	36⅛	21¾	12¼	....
Mar.	2½	71¾	69⅞	101	36½	40⅛	41⅛	32½	16⅝	11⅞	....
April.	2⅝	59	87	60	29½	41⅞	40¼	34¼	15½	11¾	....
May..	4⅛	55	90	45¼	41½	38⅞	40⅞	44¾	15½	12¼	....
June.	9½	48⅞	151	47⅝	67¾	38¾	41⅛	39⅝	14¾	13⅛	....
July..	20⅛	45	185	46½	55¾	40¾	45¼	37⅞	23¼	13¼	....
Aug..	16⅛	29⅞	162	45⅜	52¼	42⅛	50	36⅛	22	13⅛	....
Sept..	24	43⅛	155	45	47⅛	46⅞	45⅛	62½	17¼	15½	....
Oct...	37	56⅛	129	49	54⅛	45⅜	41⅛	32	14⅝	15	....
Nov...	33¼	54	160	48¼	48⅝	41⅛	37	28⅞	13¼	12½	....
Dec..	34	52¾	144	46¾	41	38⅞	35⅞	24	11⅛	10⅛	....

LOWEST PRICES OF GOLD.

DATE.	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Jan...	—	34	51½	97½	36¾	33	33⅛	34⅝	19⅝	10⅛	8½
Feb...	2⅛	53	57⅛	96⅛	35⅞	35¾	39½	30¾	15	10⅜	....
March	1⅛	39	59	48⅛	25	33⅛	39⅞	30⅛	10¼	10⅛	....
April.	1½	46	66¼	44	25	32⅛	37⅞	31⅛	11½	10⅛	....
May...	2⅛	43½	68	28⅝	25⅛	34⅛	39⅛	34⅝	13¾	10	....
June..	3½	40½	89	35¾	27⅝	36⅛	39⅛	37	10⅞	11¾	....
July...	9	23⅛	122	38	47	38⅞	40½	34	11¼	11⅞	....
Aug..	12½	22⅛	131½	40⅛	46½	39⅞	43½	31⅛	14¾	11⅝	....
Sept..	16½	27	85	42⅜	43¼	41	41½	30½	12¾	12⅝	....
Oct...	22	40½	86	44	45¼	34¼	31	29½	11	10⅛	....
Nov...	27	43	109	44½	37¾	37	32¾	21	10½	[illegible]	....
Dec..	30	47	111	44¾	31¼	32¾	34	19½	10½	8⅝	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61⅛	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62⅛
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	58⅛
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	Camden and Amboy	126⅛
Catawissa	46½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	42½	Reading	56⅜

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Sugar—supply light; inferior 6a7½c; common 7¾a8c; fair to fully fair 8½a9½c; prime to strictly prime 9½a10c. Molasses in good demand and firmer; inferior 30a35c; common 35a40c; centrifugal 33a35c; fair 45c; prime 48a50c; strictly prime 51c. Coffee 20½c. Whisky 92½a93 (?)c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 12.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No 1 red winter strong but inactive; held at $1 56; No 2 $1 49. Corn lower and in fair request at 51c. Oats dull and declined; offered freely at 42c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 12.—Flour dull. Wheat dull but unchanged; amber Michigan $1 49½; No 2 $1 46½. Corn dull; No 1 43c. Oats — Michigan 40c. [illegible]

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 45 cars, or 844 head. In addition to these there were some 100 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all fully 944 cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings was a mixture of all grades, from extra 1,800 lb steers down to thin scalawags. The supply was much larger than expected to be, and in the absence of Eastern and outside dealers, some lots were not placed on sale, otherwise the offerings would have been much greater than the demand.

The market opened up slow, buyers holding back, and evidently disposed to act a little bearish. At nine o'clock it was moving slower than usual, except on the very best grades, which are the first to sell. Prime 1,200 to 1,400 lbs steers sold at prices from ¼ to ½c lower than last week, and common butcher's stock, in many instances, fully ½c. Toward the close the market dragged very slow, and butchers purchased at pretty near their own figures. The transient dealers all complained of losing money, and judging from the cost of cattle at Chicago, and prices realized by regular dealers, we would say they too lost money.

Stockers.

The number of stockers brought from Chicago this week was small, as dealers could not buy to sell here at the market rates. However, among the different lots of common cattle there were a good many fit for nothing but stockers. These were sorted out, and when got together made several pretty large bunches. The number of buyers at the yards was quite large, both of dealers and farmers, and all were anxious to buy, but at very low prices. The market, though a little slow, was better than any we have had for stockers for a long time, the demand being better and prices realized a shade higher. Everything in the shape of a fair stocker was sold, the market closing firm on this grade.

Bulls.

The offerings of bulls were again fair. The demand was pretty good, and the market ruled moderately active. Prices sympathize with those of other cattle and ruled lower than last week, though all were sold. Range of prices from $3 00a4 50.

Arrivals.

The following are the receipts for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
J. Lawrence, Gallilee	1
J. W. Unger, from Canton	1
G. W. Hershey, from Orrville	1
Jas. Snavely, from Orrville	1
B. Westheffer, from Orrville	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville	1
W. C. Maholm, from Newark	2
Needy & Bro., mixed hogs, from Newark	1
N. C. Hollar, from Newark	2
W. H. Kirkpatrick, from Utica	1
R. S. Hedges, from Utica	1
Isaac Chark, from La Rue	2
R. P. Hunberlaid, from Indiana	1
J. Brown, from Cincinnati	3
Greenwald & K., from U. Sandusky	2
D. James, from Columbia	1
P. Kleman, from U. Sandusky	4
Marks & Bro., from U. Sandusky	4
Rothchild & Zeigler from U. Sandusky	2
Jacob Shamberg, from U. Sandusky	2
M. Varner, from U. Sandusky	1
S. Keefer, from U. Sandusky	1
Greenwald & Kahn from U. Sandusky	2
S. Kraus, from U. Sandusky	2
Prepaid C. & P. R. R.	5
Total	45

The following are the prices at which the different grades of stock sold to-day: Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 pound steers, fat and smooth, $6 75a7 00; very few selling at the latter figures; prime 1,200 steers from $6 25a6 50; medium 1,100 steers $5 50a5 75; common butcher's steers, about 1,000 lbs, $4 75a5 00; bulls from $3 00a4 50; cows, heifers, &c., $3 75a$4 50; stockers $4 25a4 75.

Cattle Sales.

Following are the sales as made by the different dealers:

Jacob Shamberg sold 3 cars of stockers at prices from $4 50a4 75 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 2 loads fat cattle from $5a6.

James Hunter wholesaled 17 head Ohio cattle to Smith & Moonshine at $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs; retailed 20 head common to medium cattle at prices running from $3 90 to $5 75.

M. Kraus sold 2 loads fair to good Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 48 head Fayette county, Ohio, steers at figures from $6 to $7.

M. Varner sold 16 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

E. Kats sold 2 cars Chicago stock at prices from $5 25 to $6 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to 6 00. Also, 2 loads Indiana cattle from $5 50 to 6 00; 1 load left over.

N. C. Hollar sold 18 head common to medium Ohio stock from $3 00 to 5 25.

Keefer & Beyer sold 18 Chicago cattle and 17 Ohio at prices running from $4 25 to 7 00.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 34 Ohio cattle and 39 Illinois at prices varying from $5 25 to 7 00.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 78 head Ohio and Illinois cattle from $4 50 to 6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Trnerman sold 26 head Ohio cattle at prices varying from $4 50 to 5 75.

Simon Marks & Bro. sold 72 Chicago cattle at prices running from $6 00 to 6 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 head common to fair Ohio cattle at prices varying from $4 75 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 17 head cattle bought at East Liberty at prices from $4 00 to $5 50.

L. Shamberg sold 30 head Ohio cattle at prices from $3 50 to $6.

Carr & McAllister sold 76 head Ohio cattle from Newark and Belmont county, common to good, at prices running from $4 50 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. F. Neely sold 18 head Washington county cattle at figures from $4 to $5 90.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning small, not exceeding 300 head. The mrket opened up very firm on prime stock and continued so to the close. Trade was active and everything changed hands. Common and lower grades sold readily and for good prices. Dealers represent trade a little better and sales—taking into consideration the grades—the best of the season.

SALES.

Following are sales as reported:

A. J. Lawrence 30 head Beaver county sheep, averaging about 80 lbs, to Dan Mike, at $7 00 ₩ hundred lbs.

J. W. Stewart sold 150 head Ohio stock at prices from $6 00 to $8 00 ₩ hundred lbs.

Jacob Renn sold 96 head Allegheny county sheep at prices from $7 00 to $8 00.

Thomas North sold 30 head Washington county sheep at prices from $7 00 to $8 00.

J. S. McMillen sold 50 head good Allegheny county sheep at $7 50 ₩ hundred lbs.

Hogs

The supply of hogs on sale was fair of the common grades and light of really prime stock. The market was but moderately active at prices ranging from $5 00 to $5 75. Hogs have advanced from 50c to 75c by the car load, yet butchers want to purchase at about the same prices as before the advance. Dealers cannot sell at these figures, and with the difference between them, the market was not so active as it might have been. Following are the sales:

F. Hector 150 Ohio hogs at prices from $4 75 to $5 75.

E. Emerick & Co. sold 200 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 50.

James Hunter retailed 36 head Indiana hogs at prices from $5 25 to $5 50.

J. Rothchilds sold 150 head western hogs at prices from $5 to $5 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—That the oil market has been dull for some time is probably as well known to our readers as to ourselves. When there will be an improvement is altogether another matter. Those who have been anxiously awaiting that event will have to wait, as we are unable to furnish any satisfactory information on the subject. In the absence of sales we can only furnish the rates that are asked.

CRUDE.

Oil for delivery here was offered at the following: Spot, 10½c; February, 10¼c; S. O. to July, 10½c; B. O. to July, 10¾c; B. O. all year, 12c. For prices in the oil regions our dispatches will furnish the necessary information.

REFINED.

The asking prices for Eastern delivery were: Spot, 21½c; February, 21¾c; March, 22¼c; April, 22¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—The *Herald* says: The market at Oil City and on lower creek is dull and weaker. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper creek, B O first 6 months	$4 40
3,000 bbls upper creek, B O first 3 months	4 00
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 77½
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. first 3 months	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 90

OIL CITY, February 12.—Market inactive and weak; lower road held at $3 92½; Oil City $4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, February 12.—Market quiet and dull at $3 95a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 12.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 05a4 10.

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—Market firm; spot $3 77½a3 82½.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Market quiet: S W 21⅝a21⅞c; crude 11½c; cases 27½c; February 21⅝c asked; March 22¼a22⅜c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 12.—Market very quiet at $4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—February 21⅝c; March 22¼c; April 22½c.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Refined 21¾a22c; crude 13c; market dull.

ROUSEVILLE, February 12.—Market dull at $3 95 and nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 12.—Market dull at $3 90a3 95. Nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—Market very dull and nothing doing; prices nominally at $3 77½a3 80.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Spear & Co	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
Fisher Bros	Eagle Oil Works	148
D Wilkins	Standard Oil Works	384
D Wilkins	Eagle Oil Works	154
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	832
Wm Stewart	Nonpareil Oil Works	80
T Hackett	Sunbeam Oil Works	148
Porterfield & T	Excelsior Oil Works	148
National Oil Works	J Bushnell	376
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	80
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	376
Thomas Hackett	Cochran Siding	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	308	Eagle Oil Works	302
Standard Oil Works	384	National Oil Works	832
Nonpareil Oil Works	80	Excelsior Oil Works	148
J Bushnell	376	Model Oil Works	376
Peerless Oil Works	80	Cochran Siding	240

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 10, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 68 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 750 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 412 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 313 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 112 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total 2,005

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 162 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

—February 9.—Metal slightly firmer, mill holding at $38a40, and foundry at $42a44. No transactions on account of navigation closed.

Receipts of metal, &c., by Iron Railroad for the week: Pig iron 605 tons; ore 286; coal 1,694.

Mt. Vernon furnace blows out to-day. John W. Campbell is now managing at Mt. Vernon, and runs a furnace in tip-top style.

Vesuvius furnace has just been supplied with a new hearth and in-wall, and is making splendid cold blast metal, of grades No. 1 and 2. The ore is specially selected with reference to producing first class car wheel metal. The commodity is gaining great favor in the market and sales are close up. Price, $38 00.

T. B. Flowers, late in charge of the office at Hecla furnace, intends to locate at Gallipolis to engage in the hardware business. Mr. F. means business wherever he is, and will be an addition to any business community.

The mills are in full operation, though the proprietors look sour for want of navigation through which to fill orders. Bar is quoted at $3 90.

An iron furnace on Guyan river, above Barboursville, is now the talk in that direction.

A. B. Crowell, of Catlett's Creek, expects to furnish Monitor furnace with 1,000 tons of iron ore the present season. Mr. Crowell supplied the furnace with from 500 to 1,000 tons last year.—*Register.*

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 12.—Wheat steady and 2c higher; extra $1 61a1 62; amber $1 50. Corn firm at 55½c. Oats dull and declined; State 41c. Clover $7 80.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 12, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather has materially moderated and all indications point to an early "break up" in the rivers, and a consequent resumption of navigation. Should no untoward circumstance occur a day or two more will witness the arrival and departure of steamers from our wharves. We have little that is new or interesting in relation to the markets. Prices rule about the same as at last quotations. As before stated stocks are full and carefully selected for the approaching spring trade. We omit our usual extended quotations.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅜@110½.

NEW YORK, February 12—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market ruled steady at 6a7 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 109½.

GOLD.

Gold tolerably active, closing at 110⅜a110½. Loans were from flat to 5 ₩ cent. for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong and active, and have advanced from ⅛ to ⅜ ₩ cent.

Coupons 1881	115⅝	5-20s, 1867	111⅛
5-20s, 1862	110⅜	Coupons 1868	111⅛
5-20s, 1864	110⅜	10-40s	110⅞
5-20s, 1865	110¼	Currency 6s	113¼
5-20s, 1865, new	110¼		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities dull and steady.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	66¼	North Carolinas, old	32½
Tennessees, new	66½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	57¼		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened firm at about Saturday's prices. Shortly after first call Union Pacific became very weak, and sold down rapidly to 33⅝, and the whole market declined in sympathy. There were large sales of Harlem at 107½. Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Ohio sold down ⅛ to 1 per cent. Late in the day the entire market rallied, and closed firm.

Western Union	70¼	New Jersey Central	110½
Quicksilver	31	St. Paul	55⅝
Adams Express	92¼	do pref'd	75⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	65	Wabash	76⅝
American Express	63⅛	do pref'd	86
U. S. Express	63	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	57⅞	Terre Haute	20
New York Central	97	do pref	53
N. Y. Central Scrip	92½	Chicago & Alton	120
Erie	30⅝	do pref	123
do pref'd	59	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Harlem	107¾	C C & C	87¼
do pref'd	120	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	113⅛	Lake Shore	89⅝
Mich Central	118	Panama	21¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅞	Illinois Central	131
Northwestern	73⅞	Union Pacific	61⅝
do prf'd	90⅛	C P Bonds	102
Rock Island	110⅞	Union	90⅛

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 12, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 spring $1 29 for strictly fresh, equal to $1 27 for regular; No 2 spring $1 24⅞a1 24⅞; seller March $1 25⅜a1 25⅞, closing dull. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c, closing dull; ear 40c, delivered; seller March 40½c, closing dull. Oats dull; No 2 32⅝a32⅞c; seller March 32⅞c. Rye dull; No 2 71a72c for regular and fresh. Barley steady; No 2 fall 58½a59c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull but unchanged at $12 45; seller March $12 52½a12 55. Lard dull and lower at 12.80c; seller March 12.85a12.90c. Meats of all descriptions quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Active and a shade higher; extreme range $4 00a4 65; bulk of sales $4 20a4 40. Dressed higher at $4 95.

CATTLE—Higher; shipping facilities limited.

WHISKY—87½c; closed dull.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton in light demand; middling uplands 23¼c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $5 90a6 30; common to good extra $6 60a6 80; white wheat western extra $7 30a7 60. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal more active; western $3 45a3 65, delivered. Whisky dull at 92½a93c. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 spring in store $1 60; winter red western $1 65; extra choice white Genessee $1 80. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; new western mixed 73a73½c; yellow western 74a74½c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 52½a56c. Eggs rather steady at 27a29c. Hay dull. Hops quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 19½a21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9⅛a9⅜c; Cuba 9a10c. Molasses unchanged. Rice 8a8¾c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 81a81½c. Pork quiet; new mess $14 12½a14 37; old $13 37a13 50; prime $12 25; new prime mess $14 00. Beef quiet; mess $9 00a11 50; extra $11 50a13 00; hams dull at $23a26 00. Dressed hogs $5 75a5 87. Cut meats dull; hams 8½a9⅛c; shoulders 5⅛a6c; middles firm; long clear 7⅛c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9⅛a9⅝c; kettle 9⅝c. Butter steady; western 9a22c. Cheese firm at 14a17c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Total receipts of beeves 7,530, with 4,100 to-day; 100 cars at Communipaw, 110 at One Hundredth street, and 30 cars at Weehawken. The market was strong at the opening but yielded a trifle to close out. There was no change in prime beeves, but ¼c decline in the final sales of thin. Best 13c; good 12c; common 10½c, and poor 9a10c; average strong 11½c; all sold; very few Texans in the market, and sold at 9½a10½c; poor dry cows 9a10c; 3 cars 9⅛ cwt Illinois steers 11c; 6 cars fat 7⅛ cwt 12c; 6 cars choice 8⅛ cwt 12½a13c; a lot of 8 cwt bulls 8½c.

Sheep—Receipts 26,000 for the week and 8,700 today; prime stock sold quick at full rates, or 8½a9c; medium in fair demand at 7½c; thin slow and not all sold, and ½c lower at the close, or 6½a7½c; car of 64 lb State at 7c; a car 78 lb Ohio 7½c; 2 cars of 98 lb Illinois 8c; a car of extra 111 lb State 9½c.

Hogs—Receipts 30,800 for the week, and 13,000 live with 18 cars Western dressed to-day; had 7,500 dressed hogs for the week; market dull for live at 5½c; none selling; city dressed active at a decline, or 6½a6½c; Western dressed 5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Dry Goods—Trade is increasing and the market gathering strength. The following goods were advanced ½c per yard to-day: Indian Orchard W fine brown cottons are up to 11½c; do B B do 12½c; do C do 13½c; do D do 14½c; do double weight, 315 yards to the pound, 15c; Pepperell N 11½c; do O 12½c; do R 13½c; do E 40-inch 14½c; Conestoga W brown sheetings 36-inch 14c; do X A do, 37-inch, 15c; do G, 33-inch, do 13½c; do 30-inch do 12½c; do 28-inch do 11½c. Printed cottons are in improved request at 11½c for Pacific Mills and other leading makes; printed delaines have become unpopular, and the mills have turned their attention to the making of alpacas, poplins and worsted mixtures instead; Pacific Mills 22½c; their organdies command 16½c, and lawns 15c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton nominal; middling 22½c. Flour firm; family $7 20a7 35. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; red $1 57a1 58. Corn very firm at 47c. Rye scarce and firm at 92a94c. Oats steady at 40a45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Oils firm. Eggs firm at 20c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm. Mess pork dull and lower; asking $13 25, but sold at $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 9c; kettle 9½c, but these rates are ⅛c above the view of buyers. Bulk meats firm at 5a6½a6¾c asked, cash, but sales of 200,000 lbs side clear rib at 6½c, buyer February and seller March. Bacon firm; asking 6⅛a7¾a7⅛c; sales at 7⅛c; the prospect of the opening of navigation makes a better demand. Hogs firm at $4 40a4 90; receipts 1,400. Whisky firm at 87c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Tobacco very active and firm for all grades; sales 32 hhds. Bagging firm and tending upward; heavy hemp and flax held at 15a16c, in round lots. Cotton steady; middling 22½c. Flour firm and active; extra family $6 75. Wheat steady at $1 55a1 70 for red and white. Corn firm and in good demand; shelled, sacked, 60c. Oats active; prime 50a52c. Rye firm at 90a92c. Mess pork in light demand; held at $13 75; bacon active and firm; sides, clear rib, 6⅜c; bulk meats 1c less than bacon; market active and steady. Lard steady at 9½a10½c. Hams steady and demand fair; sugar cured, 12½c; do plain 11½c. Whisky 87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Flour dull; Wisconsin $7 00a7 37; Minnesota $7 75a8 00. Wheat quiet and firm; State red $1 60; amber $1 65. Rye 92c. Corn steady; yellow 68c; mixed western 70c. Oats in good demand; white 55a56c; mixed 53c. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 16⅛a16½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 26; No 2 $1 24. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye dull; No 1 71c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 58½c. Hogs dull but unchanged. Mess pork dull.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Beeves in improved demand this week; sales 1,850 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 9a9½c; extra 7¾a8c; fair to good 6½a7c; common 5a6c. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 12,000 at 6a8½c. Hogs—undressed, sales 3,000 at $7 50a7 75.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 12.—Flour unchanged; $4 25a5 25. Wheat unchanged; $1 40a1 50. Corn steady; ear 35a36c; shelled 41a42c. Oats heavy at 35c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cotton dull at 22¼a22½c

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Cotton dull and a shade lower, low middling 21½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary 20½c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22½c. Receipts 10,430 bales; exports—Liverpool 5,739 bales; Continent 2,585 bales; coastwise 2,369 bales.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels.

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES,

For Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke

COOKING RANGES,

New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE,

Saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

SASH!

We have an immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

8x10	1 inch thick,	12 lights	35c
8x10	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	55c
9x12	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	70c
9x16	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	80c
12x24	1¼ inch thick,	4 lights	90c
13x24	1¼ inch thick,	4 lights	90c

Every size kept on hand.

O. G. DOORS. RAISED PANEL.

2 feet 6x6 feet 6 inches, 1¼ thick	$2 80
2 feet 8x6 feet 8 inches, 1¼ thick	3 10
2 feet 10x6 feet 10 inches, 1¼ thick	3 40
Best 18 inch Sawed Shingles	$6 00 per M

MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

TO LET,

The Spacious and Well Lighted Lofts,

NO. 94 WOOD STREET,

Embracing Second, Third and Fourth Floors; entrance on Wood street. The best location in the city, and well adapted for any light Wholesale Business.

Apply to HAINES & SHEIBLER, 94 WOOD STREET.

RAILROAD IRON

AT LOW PRICES,

For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Abyssinia	Feb. 14	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	Feb. 17	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	Glasgow.
Spain	Feb. 14	Liverpool.
Republic	Feb. 17	Liverpool.
Russia	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Feb. 24	France.
City of London	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 28	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 29	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Egypt	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar. 7	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 12, 1872.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 54 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 12, 1872.

River rising slowly, with five and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 45 at 6 P. M. C.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 12.—Cloudy; signs of rain. Mercury 56. The river has fallen one inch; heavy ice running all night; now nearly clear. Port list: Up—Eddyville and Fayette, 10 A. M.; Mary Ament to Grand View, 4 P. M.; Bowling Green to Bowling Green, 5 P. M.; Quickstep and Eddyville leave tomorrow for Cairo and Nashville. Business very active; freight abundant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 12—River swelling; six and a half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather mild and variable; heavy rains last night. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—West Wind, Louisville; John Lumsden, Cairo.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and rising steadily. The weather continues warm and there is a good deal of water running into the river at various points.

THE steamboatmen were busy yesterday breaking the ice in the pools.

THERE is only ten day's supply of coal at Memphis.

SAMUEL L. WOOD, Esq., the well known coal man of this city, is in Cincinnati.

THE Mississippi river at Clarksville has been frozen solid for nine weeks past.

WE are glad to learn that Capt. Wm. Metcalf is improving in health. He is still confined to his bed from the recent attack of rheumatism.

THE splendid side-wheeler Arlington, Captain D. Moore, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville as soon as the ice runs out.

THE Rover and barges, Capt. Thomas Greenlee, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis, and will have quick dispatch. This boat belongs to Gray's famous Iron Line.

CAPT. W. H. KERR, of the Granite State, weather and water permitting, will leave for Parkersburg, Portsmouth and Cincinnati on Wednesday. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

WE have been reliably informed that T. R. Scowden, Esq., the original projector and designer of the Louisville and Portland Canal, has been appointed to the charge of that enterprise to its completion.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Weather mild with rain yesterday. The ice is melting, but navigation is still closed, though the ice was moved some last night. The river has risen fourteen inches since Saturday, with ten feet in the channel.

THE steamer Messenger, Capt. George W. Reed, has the principal portion of her cargo on board for Evansville and Nashville and will take her departure as soon as the river is clear of ice. Shippers can govern themselves accordingly.

THE Wild Duck and barges having a large amount of her cargo on board, will take her departure for Cairo and St. Louis as soon as the river is clear of ice. Shippers would do well to hurry down the balance of her freight.

CAIRO, February 12, noon.—Arrived—Talisman, from Nashville, 9 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Dick Fulton, New Orleans, 10 P.; R. J. Lockwood, Red river, 10 P. M. Departed—Indiana, for Paducah, 6 P. M. Cloudy and warm.

CAPT. JOHN A. WILLIAMS' mammoth steamer Exporter is progressing rapidly toward completion. She will be the wonder of the Arkansas, and is destined to work a revolution on the Western waters. She will be ready to receive freight during the coming week.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: The Choteau avenue ferryboat has laid up, and teams are crossing there on the ice. The bids for the ferryboat Tom Rodgers have been rejected by the Carondelet Ways. They want $4,000 for her. The only change in the officers of the Keokuk Packet Company for 1872 are those of Captain Fl. Lee, who takes the agency at Quincy, and Captain William Thompson, who takes his place as commander of the Rob Roy.

LOUISVILLE.—The City Council did a wise and proper thing. Having had attention called by the *Courier Journal* to the injustice of levying a tax on steamboats compelled to lay up here on account of the ice blockade, it voted to refund all the tax so collected except for the first day. The owners of steamers will make a note of this as evincing a desire on the part of our city authorities to do justice to the steamboat interests as far as lies in their power.

MOBILE.—The *Register* tells the following: A friend in Cincinnati writes us that in February, 1870, he took a trip down the Alabama river, from Selma to Mobile, in the good steamer Republic, Captain Owen Finnegan. At that time there were a great many darkies dying in Alabama of cerebro-spinal meningitis. While sitting in the barber-shop of the boat undergoing the manipulations of Capt. Finnegan's tonsorial artist, he was startled by the sudden appearance of a lively "moke," who announced in excited tones, "Hillyer's gone up!" [Hillyer was a deck hand.] "What's de mattah wid him?" asked the knight of the strop. "Dockta say he got de *mineral Jesus!*"

DAMAGE TO COAL BARGES AND SINKING OF THE STEAMER WAUANITA AT CINCINNATI.—Dispatches from Cincinnati furnishing the following in regard to the break up:

The ice in the river in front of the city broke loose about noon to-day, carrying between twenty and thirty coal barges with it and forming a gorge in the bend below the city, piling the barges one upon another. There were about fifty barges lying between Freeman street and Mill Creek. It is quite probable that the larger portion of these will be taken away by the ice. It is the opinion of river men that the gorge will break about dark, carrying everything with it. The steamer Wauanita was sunk at Fulton, and the trestle work of the Newport Railroad Bridge was also torn away.

The Wauanita was owned in this city, Mr. James Rees owning a large share. Further details will be looked for with considerable interest.

EVANSVILLE.—The *Journal* says: Captain J. M. Vandergriff, clerk of the steamer Lorena, is in the city for the purpose of defending a suit against said steamer for an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the watchman of the boat upon the person of a rouster. We refrain from any remarks on the case until it shall have been tried. In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of Edward Smith vs. the steamer James E. Rankin, on libel for wages, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $22 65, the plaintiff to pay the costs. This was a case in which plaintiff shipped as steward on the James E. Rankin, bound on a voyage to Memphis and return. At Memphis the plaintiff was discharged for cause, the officers of the boat tendering him $25 as compensation. Plaintiff refused to receive his wages, and returned to this city by the Sam J. Hale, and libeled the boat for pay for the round trip; also for board in Memphis, his fare from Memphis to this city, medicine purchased at Cairo, and for board in this city. The result was as above stated. This is, we hope, the beginning of the award of justice to steamboat owners and commanders, and will, if followed up, tend to curtail the annoyances to which steamboatmen have recently been subjected by irresponsible and designing parties."

An Important Move Among Engineers.

A number of engineers and machinists of this city have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of advancing the craft to a standing with other professions requiring equal skill and ability. Although but fairly started, the organization already numbers nearly one hundred members, comprising men who have followed their profession with success, and who are now some of our best mechanics, men of science, engineers, and young men entering the profession. The membership also includes several of our well-known foundry men.

The Constitution of the Association says, in emphatic terms, "this is not a trades union, and has nothing to do with the salaries of its members." Its object is to better fit members of the craft to follow their profession with credit and honor, so that they may be entitled to the respect due them. To this end a scientific library and reading room is to be established, to which members will be admitted at all times. Discussions will be held at the regular meetings on topics suggested by a committee appointed for the purpose, and in this way opinions will be elicited, views obtained, and the members will reap the benefit of each other's knowledge and experience. The dues are not heavy, and the advantages which accrue are well worth any one's becoming a member.

We are glad to know that the craft has taken this move, as it will certainly aid in advancing them to the social standing to which they are entitled. The world respects a man of knowledge, and no less he who thoroughly understands the principles of his profession. Although there are some men in the profession whose highest aim is to run an engine and nothing more, the greater portion seek to know how and why, and this association affords an excellent opportunity.

The engineers of the Hudson river steamers are selected from a school or organization similar to the above, and it is conceded by every one who knows that no others rank higher in their calling. They are well informed and thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of their craftsmanship, and their opinion is always sought in disputes relating to the science of their profession.—*Cincinnati Times and Chronicle.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

A J Hazen, 1 car hay. J P Wood, 1 car staves. Parke & co, 2 cars copper. Voigt, Mahood & co, 140 bbls apples. Slack & Sholes, 2 cars lumber. Wm Rigdon & co, South Pitts P M Co, G A Mundorff, each 1 car lumber. Geo McConnel, 1 car oats. Hutchinson, 1 cask crockery, 2 cases mdse. W G Johnston & co, 1 bx chalk. Reymer & Bro, 1 case gum. B L Fahnestock, 5 bxs comp'd. L R Norton, 3 organs. West A B Co, 1 air brake. Smith & F, 3 boxes sewing machines. Kramer & Vogleson, 10 cases watches. John Buggert & Son, 1 crate w in shape. J A Graff, 10 hf bbls fish, 2 cars hay, 1 car oats. Wm Welsh & co, 25 bbls flour, 101 bags oats, 55 sks corn. House & co, 3 bales rags. Jas Jenkins, 1 car feed in bulk. Rhinehart & S, 10 kegs pearl barley. Jones & Laughlin, 2 cars f clay. A Vanfossan, 7 sks c seed, do bulk, 1-2 bbl butter. G H Hoffstott, 13 hides. P Garaher, 4 hides, 1 sk tails. Atwell & Lee, 45 sks seed. Schomaker & co, 15 kegs lard. M W Rankin 5 bxs butter. T B Young & co, 9 bdl chairs, 6 bdl rockers.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

T C Jenkins & Bro, 400 bbls flour. Schomaker & co, 300 do do. M Grogan, 2 do whisky. Nicholson, T & co, 1 box. N W Steel & Bro, 3 boxes oranges. Miller, B & R, 4 bxs steel. F Eichenlaub, 9 bdls backs, 10 do table stuff. Reymer Bros, 50 boxes cheese. John Wilson & Son, 50 do do. W W Wolcott, 89 do do. John Dunlap, 57 sks rags. R W Pier, 1 tub butter. Graff, B & co, 3 cars limestone. McElroy & co, 69 sks rags. Kramer & V, 1 bx mdse. Hubbard, L & B, 500 doz handles, 2 bxs saws. Haworth & D, 4 hhds rags, 4 sks do. Souder & McClurg, 2 scales. J Flemming, 3 bxs piso. R Wiggin, 1 car old iron. Mrs J F Caldwell, 1 box. E Hostater & Bro, 1 car oats. Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour. Welsh & co, 315 sks oats. Wm McCulley, 1 bx glass. J A Graff, 10 kegs a butter. A Garrison & co, 3 cases castings. M W Rankin & Bro, 1 keg. Jas Graham, 1 car ear corn. Jas O'Brien, 21 bbls apples, 3 do corn, 5 do butter. S S Marvin, 9 do lard, 6 kegs do. Anderson & Wood, 4 hhds steel. Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 bbl butter, 5 kegs lard. Jas O'Brien, 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg butter. M F Herron & co, 1 car hay. R R Burgon, 1 do lumber.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Superior Iron Co, 6 cars limestone. Ralya & Robinson, 300 bdls cut hoop iron, 1 car heading. J M Hemphill, 1 car staves. Workman & Davis, 2 bxs r wagons, 2 pkgs wheels, 2 pcs shafts. Jas Veto, lot hh goods. Smith & co, lot emt ale bbls. Drum, T & S, 1 car lumber. McKirdy & McGinness, 1 do do. Adams & Knox, 1 do oats. Maslatte, 18 sks mrkt. Geo Shiras, 2 do potatoes. H Lutz, 5 baskets mrkt. Geo Meyers, 8 sks do. R Knox & Son, 1 car feed. M Steele & Son, 1 do do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

G Kann, 8 bdls hides, 1 do d hides. Schomaker, 1 bbl fish. Marshall K & co, 1 car grain. Shoenberger B & co, 4 cars limestone. Spencer & McKay, lot empty bbls. Godfrey & Clark, lot junk. R W B Miller, lot h h goods. O Haser, 1 bdl burlaps. Morganstern & co, 1 bale mdse. Jno Enwright, 3 c hs old rope. F Baily, 4 bxs g ware, 1 bbl do. Head & M, 1 bx mdse. Z Wainwright, lot empty bbls. Mrs Holmes, 1 sewing machine. Hammett & Son, 65 g hides.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

T H Nevin & co, 15 bbls whiting. J W Gudis, 50 do glue. A B Smythe, 14 slabs marble. Geo Edie, 13 bxs oil cloth. W H Parke & co, 1 bx tobacco. Thos McCary, 20 bxs fish. Keifer & co, 1 roll leather. Arnold Hertz, 3 pkgs wine. Wm Spaatt, 7 rolls paper. J J East, 1 do do.

LOCAL.

Rogers & B, 1 car sheet iron. Laing & McKillip, 150 bgs wheat. Jas Callery, 13 hides, 5 pelts. Penna Salt co, 2 cars mdse.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	12	J Painter & Son, m	1
Coleman R & Co, m	6	Chess, S & Co, m	2
Spang, C & Co, m	2	Rodgers & B, m	2
Graff, B & Co, m	7	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	2
Graff, B & Co, o	1	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Lewis, B D & Co, m	6	Lewis, O & P, m	3
Zug & Co, m	10	Reese, G & Co, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	8
Hailman & H, m	5		
Total			80

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	5	Kloman, C & Bro, o	1
McKnight & Co, o	2	Zug & Co, o	1
J. A. Caughey, o	2	Reese, Graff & Co, m	1
Coleman, R & Co, o	3	W Smith, m	1
Moorhead & Co, o	3	Moorhead & Co, m	1
Dilworth, P & Co, o	1		
Total			21

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Wm Clark & Co, m	2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Hailman & Hammett, m	1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	R Wister, m	4
J W Porter, m	11	J Moorhead, m	2
J A Caughey, m	4	Hailman & B, m	1
Total			27

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Kier & Foster	72	Armstrong, D & Co	106
Coleman, R & Co	50		
Total			228

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A FINISHED RAILROAD.

A small amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a THOROUGHLY SAFE BOND ON A COMPLETED ROAD can obtain full particulars on application to

Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Or to the General Agents,

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau street, New York.

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE.

Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

H. WOODSIDE.......D. GRIFFITH

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DEALERS IN

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AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Original Peach Hill Slate

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370 PENN STREET

Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORAL OIL.

F LORAL F L O OIL O R A FLORAL A L OIL L FOR the TOILET. Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when used judiciously produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the cheapest, most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed with rare odors, ever presented to the public. It will be found especially agreeable as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.

FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS.

172 WYLIE AVE. PITTSBURGH.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

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3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RE-CLEANED CLOVER SEED;
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For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

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THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

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Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE, Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:25 a m
Washington Ac	9:08 a m	Washington Ac	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:38 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Washington Ac	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL, Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:25 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:40 a m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.

JAS H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:21 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m

LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	11:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:00 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	1:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brad's Ac No. 1	6:20 p m	Walls No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's Ac No. 6	6:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	9:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to W. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:53 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:33 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Cincinnati Ex	1:58 p m
Pacific Exp	9:23 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Pacific Exp	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Chicago Mail	6:48 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:43 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m		
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:53 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:38 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:55 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:50 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:58 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:35 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:30 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:10 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

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Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

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SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

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CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON

SPRINGS AND AXLES.

Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

THE VERY LATEST.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 12.—In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced to require license for keeping dogs, and to apply moneys arising from said licenses to the payment of damages to sheep by dogs. In the Senate the bill to increase the salary of Prosecuting Attorneys was passed.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 12.—The House to-day passed the usury bill, which provides that no matter what contract may be made for interest, only twelve per cent. can be collected. The apportionment bill before the Legislature promises a fierce struggle. Caucuses are called for to-night on the subject and the agitation in this matter lessens the interest in the Senatorial bribery business.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—The Senate bill to prohibit County Courts, City Councils and Boards of Trade from subscribing money to railroads and other corporations without a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters, and to make each member of the County Court, City Council or Board of Trustees who shall do so without such a vote, liable, on conviction, to not less than two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, passed the House to-day. A resolution was introduced in the lower House last Saturday calling for an investigation of the recent accidents on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The resolution was amended so as to include all other roads of the State, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. To-morrow morning Joseph Brown, President of the Missouri and Pacific, will publish an open letter to the members of the Legislature, in which he states the cause of the accidents was the breaking of frosted rails; that no lives were lost and only two persons seriously injured. Referring to complaints that that road bed and rolling stock are not kept up, he states during the past year the company has paid for iron alone $708,000, and laid ninety-two miles of new rails, nearly one-third the length of the road; that every dollar of the net earnings has been spent on the road, except what was necessary to pay interest on the bonded debt; that the road was fully equal to any other in the State of its age, and it is the determination of the managers not to take a dollar from the earnings until it is equal to any road in the country.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 12.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day. Judge Warren, President of the Senate, is very ill. The Supreme Court sustains the Governor in his appointments of the railroad directors. It is understood that the Governor claims the right to appoint all directors of the State in all charitable institutions, as well as on all railroads, and will at once act thereon. It is claimed here that a technical informality makes the election of Mr. Rawson to the United States Senate void.

New York.

ALBANY, February 12.—Governor Hoffman has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature for the protection of taxpayers, &c., on the ground that its provisions are disapproved by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as they may defeat its very objects by divesting municipalities of all title to bring actions to recover their property or funds. Another charter for the city of New York has been introduced in the Assembly. It is based on the old charter, which is considerably amended, and is understood to have been prepared by the Greeley Republicans.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 12.—The House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 70 to 9, adopted a resolution demanding the resignation of Senators Sawyer and Robertson on account of their opposition to Sumner's civil rights amendment to the amnesty bill.

RAILWAY MISHAPS.

Collision of Freight Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway—A Passenger Train Runs Into the Wreck—Several Persons Killed—Engine Wrecked on the Little Miami Road.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Passengers by the Chicago Railroad report a serious railroad accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Georgia Station, six miles west of Mitchell. Two freight trains collided there early this morning by a misconstruction of orders. Both trains contained about eight city cars, and were moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour. The wreck was fearful. Before the flag could be got out the passenger train coming east ran into the wreck, and it is reported that several persons were killed. No further particulars are given.

Yesterday morning the driving wheel of a locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Little Miami Railroad flew off near London, Ohio, wrecking the engine. One passenger had an arm broken, and another was severely bruised.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—The collision between two freight trains on the Ohio and Mississippi road was greatly magnified in its consequences by the report this morning. The accident occurred near Mitchell, Indiana. Two locomotives and several freight cars were damaged. The passenger train east was delayed ten hours. No loss of life.

Accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The Mendota and Chicago accommodation train coming toward Chicago this morning, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was thrown from the track while going at high rate of speed, a short distance from Bristol station. Two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment, landing there upon the sides, and took fire. By the efforts of the conductor the fire was extinguished and the passengers rescued without serious injury.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Narrow Gauge From Indianapolis to the Coal Fields.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 12.—The organization of the Indianapolis Coal Railroad, was completed to-day; capital stock $1,500,000. A special meeting of the City Council will be held Thursday night to subscribe for the city. The controlling stock of the road will be narrow gauge, and will run direct from the city to the Clay county coal fields. This will make the fifth road from Indianapolis to the coal region. By means of the narrow gauge coal can be delivered in this city at six cents per bushel.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1872.

ALMOST A RIOT.

To-day about a hundred laborers assembled in the northern part of the city for the purpose of working on a sewer. In the meantime a large and excited crowd of white and black laborers assembled. Some of them asserted that the contractors, by bringing laborers from the country to work for a dollar a day, were taking bread from the laboring men of the city, and loud threats were made that the new comers should not be allowed to work, and stones were thrown at them. Owing to this treatment only six of the new hands remained. The arrival of a strong police force was the means of preserving the peace.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 12, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer at Cape Hatteras will probably move northeastward away from the coast, with northeast winds and threatening weather extending to the New England coast on Tuesday; the low barometer in the Missouri Valley extend eastward over Illinois, with increasing northeast winds on the upper lakes, and southwest winds and threatening weather from the Ohio Valley to Texas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday night, except on the upper lakes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Henry Hostetter, an aged and wealthy citizen of Louisville, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, his death having been caused by congestion of the lungs from strangulation while under the influence of liquor.

Michael Sullivan was instantly killed to-night in Louisville in jumping from the front platform of a street car. The wheels passed over his head, crushing him to death.

The organization of the Indianapolis Coal Railroad was completed to-day. Capital stock $1,500,000.

Miss S. J. Williams has been elected city physician of Springfield, Mass.

The Supreme Court has decided that the seats of President Huhn and William S. Allen in the Philadelphia Select Council are vacant, because they became sureties for Marcer, the defaulting City Treasurer, on his official bond, contrary to law. They are also ordered to pay the costs in the suit.

A fire at Mendota, Iowa, Sunday, burned Frostwood & Co.'s steam flour and planing mill, also three grain warehouses, the foundry of Dexter W. Page, and some small buildings. Total loss about $20,000, with $3,000 insurance.

Rev. Dr. Deems announces that the missionary debt of the Southern Methodist Church is all paid, principal and interest.

The steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A prominent lawyer of Brooklyn forged a mortgage for $42,000, secured the money and fled to escape arrest.

It was thought at Salt Lake yesterday that the Japanese Embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take the steamer East *via* Panama, there being no prospect of the Union Pacific Railroad being raised for some time. Indignation was expressed that the railroads have not before this made arrangements to run mails and passengers over the blockaded division by the old stage road. If the railroad will pay for it, communication could be kept open daily, and passengers sent around the blockade without difficulty. The latest dispatches state that trains are slowly fighting forward between Creston and Wasakie. It is still storming. Superintendent Sickles, at front, is doing all in human power to conquer the situation.

Mr. Bergh has written a letter, threatening that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will abandon their efforts to have the laws enforced, because of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Judges of Kings county.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 12, 1872.

	Due.
Appleman S. B., Corsica, O.	3
Beckwith & Co. J. T., New York, N. Y.	3
Boggs Rev. James, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Cunningham D. H., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Delavan Ellen, Cincinnati, O.	3
Gibbons H. Mons, Salem, O.	1
Grothuns H. R. Berlin, O.	3
Hunes Chas., Boston, Mass.	3
Kelly Miss L. S., Leechburg, Pa.	3
King J. Trainor, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Leaf Julia, Derry Station, Pa.	1
Ledwith W. M., Brownsville, Pa.	3
McCandless Mrs. Alphia, Broadhead P. O. Pa.	1
Paulson E., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Rothham & Co., New York	3
Smith John. ———	2
Turner, Thomas and Geo., Allegheny City, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Death in a Chair.

Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the remains of an old man named Frederick Bushman, who died suddenly in the tavern No. 480 Penn street, kept by H. Elkins. The proprietor of the house testified that the deceased came to his house about nine o'clock in the morning and called for a glass of whisky. After drinking it he sat down on a chair and apparently fell asleep. Two hours afterward Mr. Elkins endeavored to waken his customer up and found him to be dead. A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered. Deceased resided at No. 63 Twelfth street, where he leaves a wife and seven children. He had been a heavy drinker for many years past.

A Word to Advertisers.

The beneficial results arising from judicious advertising are daily becoming more apparent and more generally recognized. Where to advertise and how to advertise are now questions of first importance to business men. McClelland & Co., 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, have made arrangements with the best newspapers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, New York and other States, and by their system are enabled to offer most advantageous terms to merchants or manufacturers desiring to bring their business to the attention of purchasers and consumers. By contracting with Messrs. McC. & Co., advertisers save from ten to twenty-five per cent., and cover a larger area of territory with their announcements than they could in any other way, at anything like the same expense. The firm are thoroughly reliable, and any business entrusted to them will be transacted on correct principles.

RAID ON A "DIVE."

A Step in the Right Direction.

More than once has the city press been called on to notice the disorderly character of the scenes transacted in the cellar gin shop near the corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street. Last night a raid on the establishment was organized by Lieutenants Palmer and Hazen. About 11 o'clock the police, under the guidance of the lieutenants named, pounced upon the place and arrested Wm. Kennedy, John Cramer, Daniel Murray, Jas. McClain, James Thompson, Henry Schaffer, and the proprietor of the cellar, Henry Derr. They were all taken to the lock-up and had cells furnished them for the night.

This cellar has long been the resort of men and women of the lowest character, and if the present effort towards its abatement proves successful, those instrumental in bringing about the desired result will have the thanks of the community. Informations have been made against Derr, charging him with keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor to minors, and selling liquor without license. This morning the prisoners will have a hearing before His Honor Mayor Blackmore.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The drama of "After Dark" was played at this theater last evening, to a small audience. It is beautifully mounted, and all the sensation scenes well worked up. It will be repeated to-night, when we hope it will meet with better patronage.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence made their first appearance in this city in the new Irish drama of "Eileen Oge," last night, to an audience filling every seat and overflowing into the lobbies and aisles. The play has been highly praised elsewhere, and the praise was not undeserved. The new scenery of Mr. Hoyt is all appropriate and beautiful. As always, the Florences met every expectation of their most ardent admirers. "Eileen Oge" will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

If you desire to witness one of the best variety performances given in the United States, go to the Varieties some night this week, and you can be gratified.

Opera Bouffe.

The sale of seats for M'lle Aime's brief engagement in *opera bouffe* commenced at the box-office of the Pittsburgh Opera House yesterday. The attendance was quite numerous, a large number of seats having been taken. The sale will be continued to-day.

Library Hall.

Our citizens are shortly to have the pleasure of listening to the singing of Mrs. Charles Moulton, an American lady who has gained a high position in the Eastern cities as a vocalist. She will be assisted by Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Sig. Fossati, and the eminent pianist Wehli.

JAMES MCGARVEY has brought suit for damages against John and James Van Ulan, for swearing before Mayor Brush that John McGarvey, his son, had been guilty of stealing a coat. The boy was committed to prison under the oaths of the defendants, and this suit is brought for damages.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 12, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.				
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	4	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	5	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	4	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

The Break Up at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—The ice in the river commenced to move at eight this morning, and at 3 P. M. the last gorge went out, leaving the river open. No damage occurred at the wharf in the city. The Wauanita was cut down at the Marine Railroad and sunk in ten feet water. It is thought she will tow over. Several coal barges are sunk at Fifth street. The river rose five feet and stands at fifteen feet and rising still. The break up is the easiest ever known.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—The river has risen seven inches in the past twenty-four hours; four feet three inches in the canal, and two feet five inches in the chute. Cloudy and mild; mercury ranged from 45 to 62. The gorges are giving way and the river is full of floating ice. The ferry boat Waithen went up to Utica, finding the river clear to that point. The Cincinnati and Henderson packets go out Tuesday. Steamboatmen are elated at the prospect of the early resumption of navigation. The Mary Houston is receiving to-day for New Orleans, and advertised to leave to-morrow evening; the Camelia do., for Tennessee river. The new ferry boat Concordia, for the Natchez and Vandalia Company, made a trial trip to-day.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—The river has risen three inches, but there is no other change to note. Weather mild and the ice gorges gradually softening. No rise yet reported in the Gasconade or Osage. Private dispatches mention a rise of two feet in the Missouri river at Hermann, and that the Osage and Gasconade rivers are rising. Unless this rise assumes greater proportions it will have but little effect here.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 12.—Arrived—J. H. Bigley, from N. O., 2 P. M.; Mary Alice, N. O., 3 P. M.; Boaz, N. O., 4 P. M.; S. H. Long, Memphis, 4 P. M. Departed—Dick Fulton, for Louisville, 1 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 3 P. M.; C. B. Church, Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; Commonwealth N. O., 5 P. M.; Boaz, Louisville, 5 P. M.; Bigley, Louisville, 6 P. M. The river has risen seven inches. Cloudy with indications of rain; thermometer 54.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cloudy and warm; river rising. Arrived—Mollie Ragan, New Madrid. Departed—Emma Elliott, White River; R. P. Wilt, Charles M. Bodman, N. O.; Champion, Anna, Armadillo, Cincinnati; Allen, Arkansas River. The Kilgour lays over here till Wednesday.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 12.—Down—Belle Lee, 7 A. M.; Utah, 9 A. M. Up—Valiid and barges, 1 A. M. River rising. Cool and clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—No arrivals or departures. Clear and pleasant.

It is said that in consequence of the snow blockade on the railroad route, teas which arrived in San Francisco in November have not yet reached New York. Had they been forwarded on arrival by the Isthmus route they would have been on the market in December. All cargoes arriving since November are still detained, so that the time through from China on some of them will be about the same as on two cargoes arrived at New York last week by sailing vessels direct.

IN 1861, the population of Illinois was 1,711,951, of which number 658 were in State's prison. Ten years later the population had increased to 2,500,000, and the inmates of the State prison to 1,309. The increase of population during the decade was fifty per cent., and the increase in the rate of crime was about one hundred per cent., or double the rate of increase in population. Of course, says the Chicago *Times*, the conclusion is unavoidable that instead of advancing, civilization in Illinois has been going backward.

Women, girls and children voted at the election for city officers at Salt Lake yesterday, the Mormons, under the female suffrage law, having things all their own way. Much disgust was expressed at this disgraceful abuse of the ballot privilege and citizens will memorialize Congress on the subject.

The American Irish Culturalists' Association held a meeting at Albany last week, and resolved to petition the Government to establish two or more fish-hatching establishments on Puget Sound and the Atlantic coast, to seek foreign exchanges and to establish a permanent fish exhibition in Central Park.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Case of Vankirk vs. Johnson.

Opening of the Case Yesterday—Testimony of the Plaintiff and Her Father.

The case of Miss Harriet Vankirk vs. J. P. Johnson, was commenced yesterday morning in the District Court, Judge Hampton on the bench. There was a large crowd in attendance, most of whom were personal acquaintances, filling the lobby and occupying all the space within the bar. Messrs. J. W. F. White and R. M. Gibson appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Marshall and Kennedy for the defense. After very little delay, the following jury was impanneled: Wm. J. McKeever, foreman; Thomas Brindley, Isaac Stewart, John Grant, Wm. Neely, Robert Hare, John Palmer, Robert Harvey, Matthew Woods, W. S. McKee and Wm. Miller.

THE OPENING.

Mr. White now opened the case for the prosecution. He said that the case now to be tried is one on a breach of promise of marriage between Miss Harriet Vankirk and Mr. Josiah P. Johnson. The declaration that is filed in this case sets forth the cause of the plaintiff's action, and contains two counts. The first one declares in a general promise to marry without specifying any time when the contract was to be consummated, and the promise of the defendant to marry plaintiff without any time being fixed for its consummation, and the failure on his part to fulfil the promise. The second count sets forth the promise of marriage on a certain day, the 28th day of February, 1871, and her readiness to perform her part of the contract, and his failure.

This action could be maintained, although no day had been fixed for the marriage, if there had been such a contract made. We hope, however, to be able to prove, not only that there was an engagement existing between the parties, but also that there was a day fixed for the wedding, and that all the necessary preparations on the part of the bride for that day had been made, and also to prove the refusal on the part of the defendant to comply with them.

The defendant, Mr. Johnson, is a farmer, living in Elizabeth township. He owned the farm he occupied, and in the spring or summer of 1870, probably about the month of June, made a contract with Mr. Asher Vankirk for the purchase of his (Vankirk's) farm, located within a mile of Johnson's farm. The contract price of the farm was about $27,000. During the harvest of 1870 the defendant, having purchased the growing crop of the farm, came there and harvested it, boarding at the time with Mr. Vankirk. He was to get possession of the farm in the fall. About the first of September the defendant moved on the farm, and remained in the house of Mr. Vankirk. On the third or fourth day of November Mr. Vankirk moved into the borough of McKeesport. Mr. Johnson was a widower, and moved on the farm with his mother. During the month of September the defendant and his mother occupied a part of the house and ate at Mr. Vankirk's table, who still lived in the house. During that time he had been paying attentions to the girl. Mr. Johnson spoke to a young lady with whom he was intimately acquainted in reference to Miss Vankirk, and spoke of his great admiration of her.

We also propose to prove that, before Mr. Vankirk left the farm, Mr. Johnson proposed to Miss Vankirk. She promised to give an early answer and she gave an answer a few days after. From that time they were engaged—about the 4th of October, 1870. He frequently visited the young lady while she lived in McKeesport. He asked the father of the girl for his consent to marry his daughter, which was given. On Thanksgiving eve he gave her the engagement ring. On the evening of that day he attended a party with her at Elizabeth, on which occasion he pointed out the ring she was wearing as the engagement ring. Spoke to two young ladies about the engagement ring, saying that he desired the wedding to take place on New Year's day, but that the young lady could not make the necessary arrangements by that time. In the early part of January, the 28th of February was the time fixed for the wedding. The plaintiff, accompanied by her father, afterwards came to the city and made all the arrangements for that day. Mr. Johnson visited her on the 30th of January, to take the young lady to Monongahela city in a sleigh, and while on the way the subject of marriage was discussed, and the young lady informed him what progress she was making, when he appeared very well pleased about it. On the 31st, at Monongahela city he promised to return in a few days. He returned on Saturday, February 4, and after remaining a short time, promised to visit the lady in McKeesport about the middle of the month. Mr. Johnson did not fulfil this engagement to meet the lady about the middle of the month, nor visited her since. The young lady who was to be her attendant met Johnson in Elizabeth, and remarked to him that he was expected at McKeesport. He answered that he would be there on the next Tuesday. He also said that he thought the marriage might have to be postponed, because his mother was opposed to it, but it would be just as Hattie wanted it. A few days before the time fixed for the wedding, Mr. Campbell, a brother-in-law of the plaintiff, conversed with Johnson, when he said he did not know whether he would be present at the wedding or not. What were they to do? The plaintiff addressed him a most affectionate note calling to mind his engagement. That note was taken to the defendant by her (plaintiff's) brother. He received the note but gave no answer. The company met on Tuesday, but Johnson was not present. When the hour had passed some announcement was made, and the guests enjoyed themselves during the evening.

Establishing these facts, we propose to prove the engagement, and that a time was fixed for the wedding. We will prove the heartless conduct of the defendant. You have to make atonement for wounded feeling, for mortified spirits. You have to make atonement for the injury which such an occurrence causes to the character and prospects of a young lady, and the measure of damages is fixed according to the ability of the defendant to pay.

After these opening remarks, the counsel for the prosecution proceeded to call witnesses. The first witness called was the father of the plaintiff, Mr. Asher Vankirk.

Asher Vankirk, sworn—Reside at McKeesport; am the father of the plaintiff; am acquainted with the defendant; have known him about twenty years; he lives now on the farm I sold him, about three miles below Elizabeth, near Round Church; sold him that farm about the latter part of May or the first part of June, 1870; the farm contained about 130 acres; he also bought the growing crops and all the property on the farm; I remained on the farm until the third of October; Mr. Johnson came there about the first of September; he was there about a month before we left; no one was with him except his mother and child; they had two or three rooms in the house, and ate at my table; Mr. J. was there before the first of September; he was there during harvest time, and boarded with me; my daughter was with me at the time; I remained on the farm until the third of October, when I moved to McKeesport, where I am now living; Mr. J. helped us to move; am not positive whether he remained at McKeesport over night; he was down two days; think he staid one; I first knew that Mr. J. was paying attentions to my daughter the latter part of the month of September; that was before I moved from the farm; I learned from my daughter, some time in October—I can't state the exact date—that a contract of marriage existed between them; I had a talk with Mr. J. on that subject; it was about the first of November; my daughter had informed me that Mr. J. was seeking an opportunity to ask our consent, Mrs. Vankirk and myself; I went up to the farm about the first of November; we met in the corn crib on the farm, and it appeared to me as if he wanted an opportunity to say something; he appeared very timid; noticing this I said to him, "I hear you and my daughter are engaged;" he answered, "we are, and I am glad the subject has been broached, and I now ask you to give your consent," and said he would ask Mrs. Vankirk the first opportunity he had; I said that Mrs. Vankirk had told me that she did not want any person to ask her; but that she would give her consent; I then asked him how he thought it would please his mother; he said she would like it, as she had said that she would rather he would marry Miss Vankirk than any girl she knew; I asked him when he wanted to get married; he said he would like to have the marriage take place about the 1st of January; he said that, in his present situation, he needed a wife; he came to my house a number of times after this conversation; can't tell the number of times; it was about the 20th of January that I learned that a time was fixed for the wedding; I learned this from Mr. J.; I also heard it about the same time from my daughter; I may not be exactly correct about that date; I think it was about the time my daughter and I went to Pittsburgh to purchase; I returned home about the 24th, and it was a few days before this date; we purchased pretty heavily; I told my daughter to get just what she wanted, not only for the wedding, but as he understood that she would go to housekeeping immediately, she could also purchase articles she would need; could not itemize the purchases, but might give the aggregate cost of the purchases; [Objected to and objection sustained.] made all the necessary preparation in the way of clothing for the bride, as well as for housekeeping; this was about the 24th of January; saw Mr. J. about the 30th of January at my house; he came for the purpose of taking my daughter to Monongahela City in a two-horse sleigh; had a protracted conversation with Mr. J. that day; I told him we had been at Pittsburgh and had got her outfit and named some of the articles; I also remarked to him that in these times weddings were very expensive; he remarked that the 28th of February would ease me off; the snow was melting fast, and I didn't want him to take her; I said you cannot more than return home with an empty sleigh; told him that Miss Sill and my daughter could go up on the boat; he took dinner at my house; Mr. J., my daughter and Mrs. Sill's little girl left between three and four o'clock in the afternoon in a sleigh for Monongahela City; this was the last time he was at our house; from that time great preparations were made for the wedding; at the time my daughter left for Monongahela City, no arrangements had been made to have cards of invitation; she told me afterward that they had agreed each to invite some of their respective friends; there was no conversation between me and Mr. J. on the subject; there was a large company at my house on the 28th of February; Mr. Johnson was not present; It would be difficult for me to give an estimate of Mr. Johnson's means; I can say what he made himself worth at the time he purchased the farm from me; he said he had cleared $6,000 on the farm and he added this to the price of the farm, $20,000, thus making himself worth $26,000.

At this point the Court took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-assembled at a quarter to one o'clock, when the cross-examination of Mr. Vankirk was commenced by Mr. Marshall.

Cross-examination—Have known defendant many years; moved up in the county where he lived in 1850; sold the farm in the latter part of May or the first of June; he came to the farm some time during the harvest season, having bought the growing crops on the ground; there was some acquaintance between Johnson and my daughter before that time; he had been at my house a number of times at gatherings; he moved there about the first of September; left the farm on the 3d or 4th of October; was told some time during October that a contract of marriage existed between Johnson and my daughter; talked to him on the subject in the corn crib; he was timid about the matter; he appeared as if he wanted to communicate something; asked him if he and my daughter were engaged; he said "we are;" this appeared to enliven him a little; don't know how often he came to my house in McKeesport after that; think about once in two weeks; he brought forty pounds of butter down about the time he took my daughter a sleighing; thought he was timid, because I know it is a ticklish thing to talk about; couldn't tell how I happened to meet at the corn crib; can't say particularly what we talked about, other than what I have said; we were talking at one time about me transferring his judgment bond that he held against Mr. Wall and getting credit on my mortgage; don't know whether he was engaged in hauling corn to the crib; can't say at what time I arrived at Johnson's; took dinner at my brother's, and then went over to Johnson's; saw the old lady at the house, but Johnson was not present then; don't remember whether Johnson was in the room or not; I should judge the old lady was about eighty years of age; don't remember when or where I first met Johnson that day; when I asked him the question he said he was glad I had broached the subject, and then asked me; I told him if I had known of his intention I would not have sold the farm, as I wished to take Hattie and my wife away from hard work; if she was willing to marry him, however, she could have my consent; he then told me he would ask Mrs. Vankirk, but I excused him; did not ask him to take Hattie to Monongahela city; he told me he came for that purpose; never had any conversation with defendant in reference to seeing Dr. Vankirk and the preacher; there was an intimacy between the parties; in September they were frequently together in conversation; they visited my brother together, and think they went to camp-meeting together; did not ask him to take my daughter; the girls wanted to go, but as I could not take them I suggested that Mr. J. might go with them; if there was any asking the girls did it; I did not; his own computation of his worth was $26,000; the last time he visited my house was the 30th of January; he lived about eleven miles from McKeesport, on what is called the road to Uniontown; I was not at the farm between the 30th of January to the 28th of February; on the 28th of February he was living on the old place; don't know if he is still there or not; the cards of invitation were issued eight or nine days before the wedding; had no conversation with Mr. J. about the invitations; had not much to do with them; was counselled about the matter; was at the reception which should have been a wedding on the 28th of February. There were a great many there; none of Mr. J.'s friends were present; the guests were all from our side of the house; Rev. Mr. Moffitt was to perform the ceremony; it was to take place in the evening.

By Mr. White—Can't tell when they went to camp meeting; I sold the farm at the rate of $1 50 per acre. The farm, together with the grain, stock and farming implements amounted to $23,000; the farm was not sold by the acre; the price of the land was $20,000, and the balance $3,000.

By Mr. Marshall—He did not pay me anything down; at the time of the execution of the deed he paid $8,000, which was on the 10th, 11th or 12th of July, 1870, and the payments ran six, seven or eight years; the first bond is for $5,000, and the next $2,000 and so on; the child died shortly after we left the farm.

TESTIMONY OF THE PLAINTIFF.

Miss Hattie Vankirk, sworn—Am the plaintiff in this case; have known the defendant about ten years; was living with my father on the farm at the time he sold it to the defendant, and remained there until we moved to McKeesport; Mr. J. moved on the farm about the 1st of September; we moved to McKeesport about the first week in October, 1870; Mr. J. commenced showing attentions to me when he moved on the farm, which was in September; he had previously taken my sister and myself to church; had taken me a horse-back ride about the first of September to Elizabeth; he one day took cousin and me to the Episcopal Church in the morning, and in the evening accompanied us to the Round Church, before he intimated anything to me; we had interviews and conversations together as early as September; these interviews we had at home; he proposed to me the last week in September before we moved from the farm; I didn't give him an answer then, but told him I would the next time we met; I met him in the first week of October at our house in McKeesport; he was helping us to move; the first night he staid at the house we were to occupy; the family had not yet moved out; the second night we were in the house, and he remained with us; I gave him an answer the second night; I accepted the proposal; nothing was said at that time about fixing the time for the wedding, nor any arrangements made; next met Mr. J. some time in October, made my father acquainted with the proposal immediately; believe I told mother soon afterward; Mr. J. came to our house about the middle of the month; he spent the evening with me and staid all night; he hauled some things from the farm for my father; we talked about our engagement, but no time for the wedding was fixed; the next visit was made in the second week of November; he came to visit me and remained all night; the next visit was on Thanksgiving eve; he gave me the engagement ring that evening; have it with me now; he had been at Pittsburgh that day, and had purchased the ring; he spent that night at our house and left the next morning by the boat to Elizabeth; he sent a message that he would be at Miss C. McDonough's, in Elizabeth, that evening, where there would be a small gathering; I was at the gathering; Johnson was also present; he did not show me any particular attention because it was understood between us that the engagement was to be kept quiet; I next met him on the tenth of December, by arrangement, at Mr. Newlan's, in Elizabeth; it was Sabbath evening; Johnson left about eleven o'clock in the evening; we talked that evening about fixing the time for the wedding; he wanted to fix the time on the first of January, but I told him I could not be prepared by that time; there was something said about the attendants; I was to have my friend Carmine McDonough, and he was to have Dr. Vankirk, as he said he might be there; he also was to have Mr. Zach Scott, his brother-in-law, and Miss Hannah Vankirk; I did not agree to it, because I thought it was unnecessary; he wanted his minister to officiate, but I said the lady always had the right of choosing the minister; the Rev. Mr. Pollock was his minister, and the Rev. Mr. Moffitt was mine; it was agreed that Mr. Moffitt should be the officiating minister; Mr. J. remarked how frightened he was when he spoke to a minister on the occasion of his first marriage; I told him my father would relieve him of this, and he would secure the minister; there was no time fixed for the wedding then; he desired it as soon as possible; he hurried me all the time; this was on the 11th of December; his next visit was during the holidays; he was at our house two nights; think it was Tuesday and Thursday; during every visit he would hurry me and wanted the day fixed as early as possible; the next visit was in the middle of January; the wedding was then fixed to take place on the 28th of February; I was to notify my company and he was to notify his; he named Mr. Williams, Zach Scott and the Rev. Mr. Pollock; there was no arrangement made for cards; he wanted the cards, but I thought they were unnecessary; the next visit was about the 30th of January, when he came to our house in a sleigh; it was Monday; we left home that day some time in the afternoon; a little girl of my sister's, about ten years of age, went with us; in going to Monongahela City we stopped at Newlan's in Elizabeth, and took tea there; my cousin Hanna Vankirk was there; I mentioned there that I only had four weeks to get ready; Johnson asked whether she could not go along with us to our sister to get ready; he wanted her to go, but she had not the time; we then went to my grandfather's, Mr. McDonough, opposite Monongahela city, arrived there after dark and remained all night, and until after dinner the next day; we then went to my sister's in Monongahela city, Mrs. Sill; he left that evening for home; he was to come back on the Saturday following; this was on the 31st of January; he returned and staid until twelve or one o'clock Saturday night; while in the sleigh on the way to my sister's I told him what my father had bought in the city; the object of going to my sister's was to help her to sew; he told me he was to get his wedding suit at Mr. Bowman's, a merchant in Monongahela city; he spoke to me about getting his gloves as I was going to Pittsbugh, and offered me money; he was to go down on the following Saturday or Monday; never saw him since to speak to; we prepared cards for our friends and the persons he had named; my brother took them up on the Saturday evening before the wedding; I was ready for the marriage on the 28th; Johnson was not present the appointed evening; I had no suspicion at any time before the wedding that he would not fulfill his engagement; wrote a letter to him on the Saturday evening preceding the wedding; I sent it to him by my brother; [a letter was here shown;] this is a copy of the letter I sent him.

Cross-examined—Was living at home on the last week of September; before this date he had taken me to church, a horse-back ride, and a number of places; he proposed to me on the last of September; have no idea what he said to me; he asked me how I could get along with his mother, when I answered I could get along very well; he gave me the engagement ring on Thanksgiving eve; it is an amathyst ring; he said he purchased it in Pittsburgh, and that it cost ten dollars; after he gave me the ring he always said he was in a hurry; between the holidays he told me he wanted the wedding to take place on the 1st of Janury; the next time I saw him was on the 30th of January; when he took me in a sleigh to my sister in Monongahela City; while on the way he asked me whether I was getting ready; the next time I saw him was on the 4th of February, which was the last time.

Q. Did you write him this letter on the Saturday preceding the wedding. [letter shown witness].

I did; this is the original copy; at the time I wrote that letter, I did not know he intended to give up the contract; I had confidence in him; I kept a copy of the letter, but I had confidence in him; do not keep copies of all my letters; did not tell Joseph Pierce that I had fixed the 30th day of January for the wedding; know Mr. Pierce; he was one of our neighbors when we lived on the farm; my brother carried this letter to Mr. Johnson; wrote it on Saturday afternoon.

Q. Did you write this address [witness was here shown the envelope which contained the letter]. I did not; my sister directed it; no one suggested me to write this letter.

Q. Had you every confidence in him when you wrote him this phrase. The counsel then read the following: "Can it be possible that I have to sit down to appeal to your manhood?"

Mr. White—The plaintiff did not say she had every confidence in him, but only said she had confidence in him. The question, I hold, is a perverse use of language.

Mr. Marshall—I will not press it.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the cross-examintion will be resumed.

HON. H. BUCHER SWOOPE has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to attend court.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Meeting Yesterday—The Business Transacted—Reports of Committees—Trouble About the Organization of the Ordinance Committee—Mr. Burgwin Offers His Resignation—Mr. McCarthy Discovers a Colored Gentleman in a Pile of Wood—President Gross Makes a Decision—An Appeal Taken, But Not Sustained—A Great Amount of Talk and Very Little Business in the Select Branch, &c., &c.

Councils held a regular meeting yesterday, when there was quite a large attendance of members in each branch. The lobbies were crowded, and the interest taken by "the people" in the proceedings was more than usually displayed.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch came to order at 2:15, with a good attendance of members, President Gross in the Chair.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS &C.

Mr. McCune, an ordinance vacating Boundary street between Neville and Bayard street. Survey Committee.

Mr. E. P. Jones, petition for the opening of Center avenue, between Soho and Reed street. Survey Committee.

Mr. Schmidt, a petition for granting damages to certain residents on Thirty-seventh street. Street Committee.

Mr. Smith, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means to relieve Penn avenue of a portion of its travel. Passed finally and Messrs. Smith and Wainwright appointed in Select Council. In Common Council Messrs. Arnsbery, Johns and Watson.

Mr. Aiken, a petition from B. L. Fahnestock for reduction of street assessment. Committee on Appeals.

Also a draft of an act of Assembly providing for the more speedy and safe collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh. Finance Committee.

Mr. Murray—Communication from the Controller in relation to the reduction of business taxes. Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Scully—An ordinance giving the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway right of way to Liberty street, with permission to erect a turn table, &c. Ordinance Committee.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Sylvan avenue to Four Mile Run road. Road Committee.

A RESIGNATION OFFERED.

Mr. Burgwin offered his resignation as member of the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Riddell desired to know the reason for the step. At the request of Mr. Burgwin discussion on the matter was postponed for the present.

Mr. Liddell offered the following ordinance:

Be it ordained, &c., that the city code, title "Treasurer," section 7, page 302, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 7. The Treasurer's office shall be kept open for the transaction of business daily (except Sundays and legal holidays) from nine o'clock A. M. until five P. M. without intermission, and on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week, between the first day of June and the first day of October in each year, from nine o'clock A. M. until nine o'clock P. M. without intermission.

Section 2 repeals all acts conflicting therewith.

Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

The resolution in relation to the removal of the Pleasant Valley Railway turn table at the Postoffice, which has been passing backward and forward between the two branches for several weeks, was taken up.

Mr. Riddell, as a lawyer was of opinion that the passenger car companies should long since have been required to keep their cars off the streets, and to have their depots in buildings erected for the purpose.

Mr. Morrow moved that the company be allowed five days' notice to remove the turn table. Adopted.

FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

Select Branch concurred in action of Common Branch in the following: Petition of R. Arthurs for $900, pay for grading Cassatt street; report of Committee on appeals, report of viewers on the opening of Fiftieth street; report of viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Birmingham bridge to present terminus; report of Street Committee; report of Committee on Retrenchment and Reform in relation to recording officers of City Clerk; ordinance changing grade of Rose street sewer in State alley, resolution relating to the impassable condition of Second avenue above Ross; report of viewers on Third avenue sewer between Market and Wood street; report on Ridge street sewer.

Resolutions authorizing the Controller to give A. J. Cochran a warrant for $377 for grading assessment on Main street.

Also, $425, money paid on Fifth avenue sewer, out of the Market fund to be taken from contingent fund and restored to Markets. Both resolutions passed.

Mr. Neely from the Wooden Building Committee presented several ordinances providing for the erection of iron-clad buildings. They were all passed.

TROUBLE IN THE ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Montooth from the Committee on Ordinances, reported the organization of that committee; also the draft of an act to equalize the valuation of property for taxable purposes.

Mr. Burgwin asked permission before the report was acted on, to make an explanation in reference to the report of the committee. He said [illegible] last Friday evening [illegible] committee, sent him some papers to sign, he evidently taking it for granted that the speaker's name being the first, was [illegible] members of the committee, and he was the chairman. Subsequently he saw several members of the committee and conversed with them as to the proper time to organize the committee, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. On Saturday the Messenger of Council called on Mr. Burgwin and delivered a notice to attend a meeting on Monday evening. The Messenger was questioned, but would not tell who had sent it. The speaker then visited Mr. Morrow and asked him who had authorized the call for the meeting. He stated that a majority of the committee had requested, and he [illegible] to have the meeting held on Monday, as he desired to go East on Tuesday. The speaker did not [illegible] to consult the [illegible] from precedent considered himself chairman of the committee, his name being first named on the list, but from being ex-chairman of the last Committee. He took the authority to order that the meeting be held until the third Wednesday, at 2 P. M. This was not hearkened to and the Committee met on Monday night and organized when the gentleman [illegible] had no personal feeling in the matter but hoped that under the circumstances his resignation would be accepted [illegible] with the Committee. For two reasons he held the organization to be illegal—first the meeting at which the organization was effected was called on a few hours notice, and second, it was held in the evening when the law required that all committees should meet not later than 2 P. M. In conclusion Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

Resolved, as the sense of Councils, That until the regular organization of a standing committee by the election of a chairman, the member whose name shall be first on the list, from that Council in which such committee is to report, is the *pro tempore* chairman of such committee; and it is properly and by long-continued usage his privilege to call such committee together for organization upon due and timely notice.

And whereas, It appears that after such chairman *pro tempore* of the Committee on Ordinances had given notice to convene for a meeting of the committee to organize, certain other members, after receiving such notice, called a meeting of the committee at a different time and at an unusual hour against the previous usage of Councils, and the organization at which such meeting was effected is now reported to Councils; therefore,

Resolved, That Councils do not recognize such organization, and do hereby decline to receive such report.

THE GENTLEMEN GIVE THEIR OPINIONS.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Montooth maintained that the committee had been properly organized. The former held that several gentlemen had called on Mr. Burgwin and asked him to call the committee together, but he had failed to do it. The committee had been properly organized, and should have been organized long before it was.

Mr. Riddell thought that something was due to age, experience and politeness. He would not go into a private history of the trouble, but the tactics which had been employed in the organization of the committee would never meet his approbation.

Mr. E. P. Jones was of opinion that the committee had not been regularly organized according to general usage, and thought that Councils should [illegible] men their duty. There was but one side to the case. The action of the committee was not only a breach of etiquette, but a stigma was cast upon the gentleman from the Twenty-third ward by the gentlemen of the other parties. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

A BIG DISCOVERY.

Mr. McCarthy—There is a nigger in this wood-pile and I propose to [illegible] him out. The "nigger" is [illegible] Chairman of the Committee, [illegible] the unusual proceeding, [illegible] the act providing for the [illegible].

Several voices—"Order! Order!"

The President (beating with his mallet)—The gentleman must speak to the question.

Mr. McCarthy—I will, Mr. President. In regard to the organization of committees I have consulted Mr. Jacob Zeigler. He told me that a gentleman was not [illegible] the Chairman of a Committee—

Mr. Littell—I call the gentleman to order.

The President—The Chairman of the Committee is not out of order in discussing the question.

Mr. McCarthy—I'll do it. The negro in the wood pile is procrastination. The Equalization act is now before the Committee, and the meeting for organization was held to defeat it. [Cries of "Question," "question."]

Mr. Montooth had no desire to enter into a discussion in presence of the report of the Ordinance Committee. Courtesy, perhaps, and modesty might excuse him from being the chairman of the Committee, but for the eleven of the fifteen gentlemen comprising the committee who were present he thought it but a proper word to say. [illegible] right, it should [illegible] tee was fully [illegible] to the chairman [illegible] gentleman [illegible] votes of all present.

Mr. McCune—I think the Committee has been unjustly impugned of any discourtesy to the Chairman of that Committee. We waited for a meeting to be called until after Councils held two meetings. I think the discourtesy the gentleman speaks of should be placed on the shoulders of [illegible]

THE OTHER SIDE.

Was it not a great discourtesy to direct the clerk to ignore the meeting called by a majority of that committee? If the notice of the meeting was short, it was the fault of the chairman and of no one else.

Mr. Burgwin took the floor again.

Mr. Chalmers—I object to the gentleman speaking on the subject again as he has already, to my certain knowledge, spoken twice, if not three times on the question.

Mr. Burgwin was allowed the floor. He did not claim any right to be elected chairman of that committee. There was no business for the committee to transact until last Friday. On Saturday he received the papers and ordered the Clerk to call the meeting. As to the eleven members of the Committee who had transacted business, that might all be so, but it had been decided over and over again that the absence of one man, were he the one-hundredth man in the committee, on account of not being properly notified to attend, would render void any business transacted by that committee.

Mr. Littell asked that the subject before Councils be separated, as there were two points to decide; one was—

Cries of "Question!" "Question!" "Let the Chair decide," &c., &c. The result was considerable confusion.

THE RULING OF THE CHAIR.

The President—Without fear or favor I will decide this question now. First. That according to the precedent in all legislative bodies, the first man named in the list of a committee is *pro tempore* the chairman of that committee until an organization is effected, or until he fails or refuses to exercise the duties of his office.

Second. All committees of Councils, being the agents of Councils, under the law governing the main body, should meet for organization at two o'clock in the afternoon of the day succeeding the organization of Councils. [illegible] This is my ruling in this special case.

Mr. Pearson—Mr. President, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. McCarthy—So do I, and I call for the yeas and nays on the question of appeal.

The question as put was, "Shall the chair be sustained or not?" The ayes were 22, nays 19. (And so the Equalization bill is, indirectly, considerably postponed.) The result was received in the lobby with applause, laughter and hisses.

Mr. Liddell—Your ruling, Mr. President, will disorganize every committee of Councils.

FIXING MATTERS UP.

Mr. Pearson offered an ordinance providing that the committees for the year, as previously announced by the Presidents of the two branches, be declared legal as at present organized. Passed finally.

Mr. Burgwin insisted that his resignation be acted on.

Mr. Pearson—I move that the gentleman's resignation be laid on the table. Adopted.

Some acts of Assembly presented in Common Council were concurred in.

Mr. Pearson presented the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the contested election case in the Twentieth ward, where Mr. Barton claimed the seat occupied by Mr. Aiken.

The committee reported that although the election had been loosely conducted, yet there was no reasonable doubt that Mr. Aiken had been fairly and honestly elected. Received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lauffman presented some affidavits from the Election Board in connection with the previous report. They were ordered to be printed.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In this Branch the following business was disposed of:

Mr. McCandless offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to consider the propriety of repealing the ordinance fixing the salary of the City Engineer at $3,500 per year, in view of the fact that the revenues from the office amount to but $1,500 a year. Referred.

Mr. W. B. Negley, a resolution requiring the Survey Committee to locate all sewers for the present or prospective sewerage of the city. Passed.

Mr. Moseley, an ordinance for the acceptance of one acre of land from Messrs. Reymer, located at Frankstown, for market purposes—the city not binding itself to build a market house. Passed.

Mr. Barr, a resolution relative to Wilkens avenue, instructing the City Solicitor to collect, by suit, the difference due in the settlement for the grading of said avenue, from the administrators of the late John Flinn, who was surety for Marshall, Fowler & Co., who had taken the contract but refused to do the work. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Barker, a resolution empowering the Monongahela Wharf Committee to remove all [illegible] from said wharf. Referred to Wharf Committee, to examine and report upon.

Common Council concurred with Select in ordinance opening Shady lane; in approving the election of J. F. Slagle, Esq., as City Attorney, and in accepting reports of Market, Water and Road Committees. [illegible] to pay M. L. Malone $13,000—the bill of "extras" [illegible] opening Webster avenue [illegible].

The ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers, as passed in Select, was read. Objection was made to increasing the salary of the Mayor's clerk, as the Mayor receives fees amounting to $15,000 or $20,000 a year, and is amply able to pay his own clerk. There was a decided opposition to the increase of salaries, and on motion of Mr. Semple the ordinance was laid on the table by a vote of 32 yeas to 25 nays.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, covering "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh," also "an act in relation to the appointment of a Meat Inspector," and "an act in relation to the improvement of streets," [illegible] The proposed acts were read and approved, and the clerks instructed to send them to Harrisburg with a request for their passage.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, reported an ordinance for the opening and grading of Forty-seventh street, from Center street to Allegheny Valley Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Hare, of the Police Committee, reported the appropriations for January. Accepted.

Mr. Barr, of the Printing Committee, reported giving contract for *Municipal Record* to King, Reed & Co., and job printing to the Foster Printing Company. Accepted.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee reported the following, having appointed Mr. D. W. E. Carroll as chairman. Accepted.

The Survey Committee presented an ordinance for widening Hiland avenue to forty feet from Penn avenue to [illegible] water works. The ordinance takes six and a half feet from each side, and appoints Messrs. Robert Vandevort, Wm. Scott and James Cassidy as viewers. Passed.

The resolution passed in C. C. instructing the Street Commissioner to remove forthwith the turn-table of the Pleasant Valley Railway, at corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, came in from S. C. with the word forthwith stricken out and the words "ten days notice to the company" inserted. C. C. receded and concurred.

The President laid on his desk a proposition from Mr. Jake Hill, to donate to the city two acres of his ground, fronting on the Youghiogheny river, as a site for pumping works, with the privilege of laying pipes through other grounds. Accepted and referred to the Water Commission.

After concurring in business from Select Branch, Council adjourned.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING.

The United States Grand Jury "Present" it as Unsuitable—New Buildings Recommended.

The United States Grand Jury finished their labors yesterday, and before rising made a formal presentment. The following are pithy extracts from the document:

We have examined forty-six cases of alleged violation of the laws of the United States, and have returned them "true bills," nearly all of which were for violations of the revenue laws.

So far as our examinations have extended, we find the government affairs in this district ably, wisely and honestly conducted; its officers are attentive to their duties, obliging and competent. We have been profoundly impressed with these facts, and bear witness to them with a degree of satisfaction which is heightened by the recital of discrepancies which reach us from other parts of the country. The disposition with which law-breakers are detected, and the certainty of just and rigid punishment, have tended greatly to reduce crime in this district, and we believe that it is now in a condition to rank with the highest for honest observance of the laws of the nation.

We find that the majority of the changes brought before us for infractions of the laws relating to the special license required of dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, and in tobacco and cigars, have been occasioned from an imperfect knowledge of the law.

We would direct your attention to the unsuitable condition of the building in Pittsburgh, in which the United States Court, the Postoffice, the Pension Office, and the office of the Customs is held. It is old, somewhat dilapidated, and very inadequate to the requirements for the proper accommodation of those officials for whose use it is retained: besides being entirely too small for the wants of the Government. [illegible] the Assessor and Collector of Revenue, and other United States officials.

The proper discharge of the duties pertaining to those offices, and the accommodation of the public, require that the officials of the Government should be placed, if not in one and the same building, at least in buildings near each other. [illegible] This is not now the case in this city. The present Government building is dark, dismal and gloomy, requiring the use of artificial light, [illegible] and with narrow, dark hallways, illy adapted to the wants of the service. [illegible]

We would, therefore, earnestly recommend the disposal of the present property, which can be done advantageously to the Government, and the selection of another and larger lot upon which to erect new buildings suited to the necessities of the case, and commensurate with the growing importance of the service in this city.

We desire to return our thanks to Mr. A. A. Adams, the talented Assistant District Attorney, for his attentions and [illegible].

We regret exceedingly the continued illness of the accomplished and energetic District Attorney, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, and trust he will soon be restored to health.

Rowland Curtin, Foreman; S. F. Moorehead, H. M. Long, &c.

The Temperance Movement.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday (22d instant) will witness a general forward movement on behalf of those engaged in warring against intemperance. A meeting will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in this city, for the purpose of organizing "The Allegheny County Temperance Alliance." On the same day the National Prohibition Convention will assemble at Columbus, Ohio, and the Catholic Temperance Alliance at Philadelphia.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Florences were received by a crowded house at the Fifth Avenue last night.

"AFTER DARK" is excellently mounted at the Pittsburgh Opera House.

The new engine house at Duncan and Kirkpatrick streets is nearly completed.

GOVERNOR GEARY has appointed David S. Williams of this city, Notary Public.

THAT resolution introduced in Common Councils yesterday about the Mayor's office furniture was a hoax.

THOS. MCLAUGHLIN and Nicholas Keitz, arrested for fighting on the ice near Soho, were yesterday fined two dollars and costs each by Mayor Blackmore.

THE McCarthy bill for the Equalization of Valuation received a shower of cold water in Councils yesterday. [illegible]

LIEUT. GORDON last night arrested two men, Alex. Anderson and Thos. Dangin, for creating a disturbance on Third avenue. They were locked up for a hearing.

[illegible] will be exhibited at the City Hall Fair, now being held in behalf of Hays Post, G. A. R., the identical sheet upon which President Lincoln died, the same being duly authenticated by oath.

AT the request of Matthew Galagher, Alderman Taylor yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of J. Leison, charged with pawning a sewing machine at his shop which did not belong to him. Warrant issued.

BERNARD RAFFERTY made an information yesterday before Mayor Blackmore charging C. A. Boucher with assault and battery. The defendant, it is alleged, struck the prosecutor a blow with his fist on the head. Warrant issued.

AN effort was made in Councils yesterday to have the City Treasurer's office kept open daily between the hours of nine A. M. and five P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays as late as nine o'clock P. M. The matter was deferred to the next meeting of Councils.

IN YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL the particulars of the discovery of the remains of Mrs. Annie Loppert were fully reported. Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on the remains, when a verdict of "death from exposure" was rendered by the jury.

IN Judge Sterrett's court, yesterday, the case of Teese's heirs vs. Dr. Robert Wray was withdrawn, the parties having arranged upon a settlement. The first list, printed yesterday, will be taken up to-day, excepting No. 16, which was stricken off.

THE Allegheny residence of the late Mr. James W. Kennedy is in the market either for rent or sale. Mr. Kennedy very justly prided himself on the attractive character of his home, into which he had put not only money, but taste and judgment of no common kind; making it one of the most substantially arranged and comfortable as well as elegant homes to be found among those of the ordinarily well-to-do business classes of the city. The residence of Mr. Kennedy is connected with very pleasant and artistically laid out grounds, and will doubtless be disposed of with considerable eagerness.

YESTERDAY we referred to the fact that a man named Thos. Patton had been arrested on a charge of drunkenness and that it was supposed he was the same party who had robbed some parties in the Morgan House. At the hearing yesterday he was fully identified by the boarders, Robert Griffiths and Joseph Morgan, made information before Mayor Blackmore against Patton, the first charging him with stealing his silver watch, worth $45, and a sum of money amounting to $125, and the other charging him with stealing his silver watch, valued at $30, and his pocket-book, containing $60 in money. The accused was committed for a hearing.

YESTERDAY that numerous and highly respectable body of gentlemen, composing the Select and Common Councils of this great city, saw fit to postpone the business of the day for the purpose of meeting in joint session—for what purpose? Why, to present the Messenger of Councils with a cane! However much respect may due Col. Cooper, the messenger in question, it is certainly very hard to reconcile [illegible] with the dignity of Councils to have wasted nearly the hour of adjournment to have "done the handsome" for the Colonel. As it was, on assembling in joint session, Mr. Shipton was called to the chair. Dr. McCandless then took the floor and in a [illegible] and touching remarks handed the cane over to the Colonel, who responded briefly but fittingly.

AT a meeting of the friends of temperance in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Elizabeth borough, Friday evening, resolutions were adopted declaring that the license bill for Allegheny county now pending in the Legislature is not equal in any respect to the present license law, and should not be adopted, and requesting the county delegation to [illegible] use their best endeavors to secure the retention of the present prohibitory law, [illegible] J. N. O'Neil, Esq., [illegible] J. H. Moffitt, Esq., the Rev. D. H. Pollock, Rev. Mr. Norcross, Capt. Houghton, R. R. Abraham, Esq., and others. [illegible] Capt. Houghton, that "it is wholly inconsistent with good order & good morals to sanction any evil by legal enactment." The meeting adjourned.

A National Reputation.

Through their celebrated system of Premium Legal Blanks, J. R. Weldin & Co. have gained an enviable reputation. [illegible] in all parts of the Union. [illegible]

Spring Overcoats.

In great variety, consisting of all the new shades of meltons, kerseys, cloths, &c., embracing all the new styles. We are acknowledged that we have spring styles for 1872 and the best fitting and most elegant garments for the money, at Nutting's, the fine clothier, No. 42 Sixth street.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. TTh*

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

Revised Editions

Of Purdon's Digest, Binn's Justice and Dunlap's Forms, just received, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware cheap.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

To Let.

The modern built, four-story store, No. 70 Wood street. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

Spring Overcoats.

We have this day opened an extensive stock of spring overcoats, consisting of all the new shades of Meltons, Kerseys, cloths, &c. The styles are our own Broadway, New York city, make, [illegible] A. J. Nutting, the fine clothier, No. 42 Sixth street.

DIED:

JAMISON—On Saturday morning, February 10th, at 10 o'clock, ROBT. JAMISON, of the firm of McCandless, Jamison & Co.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

[illegible] JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron **CASTINGS.** (Light Cast Goods our Specialty.) [illegible] P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG, Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 160 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co. LIVERY, SALE AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,

FOR THE

Preservation of Iron and Wood,

A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER ... Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of the Pittsburgh Favorites, **Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.**

THIS EVENING will be presented Edmund Falconer's new Irish drama, **Eileen Oge; Or Darks the Hour Before the Dawn.**

Brian O'Farrell ... Mr. W. J. Florence. Bridget Maguire ... Mrs. W. J. Florence. Which will be presented with New Scenery, Machinery, &c. Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

JOHN ELLSLER ... Sole Lessee and Manager.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, as produced at Niblo's Theater, New York, and played for TWENTY CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, entitled

AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

OLD TOM ... JOHN ELLSLER. Commencing MONDAY, February 12, and continuing TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. THURSDAY—THE GRAND OPERA BOUFFE, with the celebrated **Mlle. AIMEE and 30 Splendid Artists.** Box Sheet opens MONDAY, February 12.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS ... Manager. FITZ SIMMONS ... Stage Manager.

ANOTHER NEW SENSATION! THE GREAT EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, Hassan, Anak, Selim, with Freeman Sisters, Lew and Frank Collins, Charley Brown, Charley Howard, Rollins Florence Sisters, Hattie Ellis. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

NOTICE.—THE SALE OF SEATS for any performance of the AIMEE OPERA SEASON, commences at the Box Office THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

AIMEE, SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, February 15. GRAND AIMEE MATINEE SATURDAY, February 17th, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Ellsler has the honor to announce the first appearance here (en route to New Orleans) of

Mlle. Aimee, the Queen of Opera Bouffe,

with her justly celebrated Company of Distinguished Artists comprising the SAME ENTIRE ORGANIZATION WITH CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA that has just concluded at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK, and at BOSTON, an engagement of FIFTY NIGHTS IN NEW YORK, with 50 PERFORMERS. Opening Night, THURSDAY, February 15. Offenbach's great opera,

LA PERICHOLE.

Aimee (in her greatest role) ... La Perichole. (Performed by her over 200 times in the United States.) Fernand Noe, the favorite Tenor, as ... Piquillo. FRIDAY EVENING, February 16. Offenbach's favorite Opera,

BARBE BLEUE.

Aimee as ... Boulotte. Saturday Afternoon at 2, ONLY AIMEE MATINEE, Offenbach's immensely popular Opera,

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Aimee as ... La Grande Duchesse. Saturday Evening, February 17, Farewell Night. Offenbach's last opera,

LES BRIGANDS.

Aimee (in her great male character) as ... Fiorella. Debut of Mlle. Camille Dubois as ... Fragoletto.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission to Orchestra and Orchestra Circle ... $1 00
Admission to Dress Circle ... 1 00
Reserved Seats to Orchestra and Orchestra Circle ... 2 00
Reserved Seats to Dress Circle ... 1 00
Family Circle ... 50
Private Boxes ... $15 00 and $10 00

Mercantile Library Hall.

MRS. MOULTON, AMERICA'S GREATEST SINGER.

The management has the honor to announce ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT for

Monday Evening, February 19th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

On which occasion Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, American. [illegible] MR. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, [illegible] Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the eminent Pianist. Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY ... Musical Director.

Admission ... $1 00. Reserved Seats ... $1 50.

The sale of seats commences at Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, 122 Wood street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

☞ THE WEBER GRAND PIANOS are used at all the Moulton Concerts.

C. AMORY BRUCE, Agent.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE Wonderful Powers of Recollection.

By Prof. AMES and Young Gents of Pittsburgh; also, Recitations, on TUESDAY NIGHT, February 13th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Rev. [illegible] Mr. Hanna's Church, on Sixth avenue. [illegible]

NOW OPEN. GRAND ARMY FAIR, AT CITY HALL.

DINNER FROM 12 M. TO 3 P. M.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

LIBRARY HALL.

The Twelfth Lecture of the Course by

Rev. Robt. Collyer, OF CHICAGO.

Subject—"From the Fire to February," ON **WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14**

Admission, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at the Library. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

FREE LECTURE

By Rev. A. J. ROWLAND, At the CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS, corner Penn and Sixth streets, on

Tuesday Evening, February 13, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—DICKENS AND THACKERAY.

THE PROPOSITION

Made by Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

SAMUEL G. NEWBERN. Philadelphia, December 4, 1871.

JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

M. AND M. NATIONAL BANK, EWALT STREET BRIDGE. [illegible] A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ALLEGHENY GAS STOCK—ARTISANS' BANK, CITIZENS' INSURANCE STOCK. [illegible] A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE. LIVERY STABLE.

A Rare Chance for a Good Investment.

I will offer at Private Sale my entire stock of Livery, consisting of 12 splendid Livery Horses, 3 Carriages, [illegible] P. McNAMEE, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

A. Leggate, 159 Federal St.

REAL ESTATE!

FLEMING STATION—Beautiful Building Lots, 50x138 feet, convenient to Station, as fine Lots as can be had anywhere $250 each. [illegible]

BEECH STREET—Lot 30x100, with good Brick House of 10 Rooms, [illegible]

FAIRFIELD STREET—Lot 25x138, [illegible]

LOCUST STREET, SIXTH WARD—Lot 34x150, with good Brick House of 10 Rooms. [illegible] $10,500.

CHARTIERS STREET—Lot 68x125, with Double Brick House of 9 Rooms—$13,500.

WESTERN AVENUE—Lot 45x125, with large Brick House—$12,000.

TAYLOR AVENUE—Lot 40x90 with good, comfortable Brick House of 6 Rooms—Price $7,250.

FEDERAL STREET EXTENSION—Lot 35x120, with Frame House of 4 Rooms—$2,000.

CHARTIERS STREET—Lot 22x100, with Frame House of 6 Rooms—$3,000.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.

In addition to this list we have several fine Building Lots on the most desirable streets and Avenues of the city of Allegheny, and several Beautiful Suburban Residences on the line of the P., Ft. W. and C. & W.

NOTICE TO SELLERS.

Unequalled facilities for sales are afforded by A. LEGGATE, Real Estate and Stock Exchange, 159 Federal street. [illegible] Public and Private Sales, on the Premises or at the Exchange.

A. LEGGATE,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,

159 Federal St., Allegheny.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES

In Somerset County, Fronting on Connellsville Railroad.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL IN ONE BODY, fronting on the Connellsville Railroad, about one hundred miles east of Pittsburgh, Pa. The vein is 4 feet thick, and has perfect drainage to the south and east. The Coal is of the very best quality for Coking purposes. For sale low and on easy terms. Enquire of

JOHN A. CAROTHERS, 108 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Assignees' Sale in Bankruptcy.

The undersigned assignees of the "Wells Mining and Manufacturing Company," [illegible] ON FRIDAY, MARCH 22D, 1872, [illegible]

WILLIAM BROWN, GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON. Springfield, Illinois, January 13, 1872.

For Sale or Rent.

MULVANY Flint Glass Works Property.

The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, [illegible]

N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue. JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner of Grant and Diamond streets. JAS. F. LESLIE, Attorney, Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue. PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE. MANSION AND GROUNDS.

Mulvany Mansion and Grounds attached for sale. [illegible]

N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue. JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner Grant and Diamond sts. JAMES F. LESLIE. At C. Dunseth & Sons, No. 133 and 135 First ave. Pittsburgh, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE, OIL WELLS.

	Price.
Two Wells, producing 200 bbls. per month	$6,000
Two Wells, producing 8 bbls. daily	4,000
One Well, producing 8 bbls. daily	5,000
Two Wells, producing 7 bbls. daily	3,500
One Well, producing 3 bbls. daily	4,000
Two Wells, producing 6 bbls. daily, with 20 Acres in fee simple; cheap property	10,000

HERBST & MURRAY, PARKER'S LANDING.